FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 029

11 February 1982

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CHERVOV REITERATES SOVIET VIEWS ON GENEVA TALKS

LD110940 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By Colonel General Nikolay Chervov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the forces that are striving for the maintenance of detente and the strengthening of international security, for a reduction in the threat of nuclear war. It attaches an important part in this to the current Geneva talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. At the talks, the USSR is making concrete proposals aimed at a drastic lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe, at the same time not infringing the interests of security of any of the sides.

The essence of the Soviet proposals is well known: To reach an understanding on a full refusal of both sides, the East and the West, to have any types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We are in favour of Europe in the final analysis becoming free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. This would be a real "zero option," fair to both sides and according with the aspirations of all European peoples. If our partners in the talks are not ready for such radical decisions, the Soviet Union proposes an understanding on a big, by hundreds of units, reduction of medium-range nuclear means by both sides. "It would be possible, for instance, to cut by 1990 the present amounts of medium-range nuclear armaments by each side to one third or even more, by doing so stage by stage: To reduce the arsenals of the sides in the next few years approximately by one third and then go ahead," Leonid Brezhnev said at the meeting with representatives of the Socialist International Advisory Council on Disarmament.

To facilitate an understanding and to ensure conditions for productive discussions, the Soviet Union suggested freezing quantitatively and qualitatively the medium-range means of both sides in Europe for the period of the talks. One would think that the American side should ponder once again whether it is worthwhile to reject the Soviet idea of a moratorium. Its establishment would create a favorable climate for the talks and would solve some other problems which worry the Americans themselves.

Seeking to channel the talks into a discussion of concrete commitments and bearing in mind that there are principled differences in the positions of the sides, the USSR proposed that efforts be concentrated on the early drafting of a joint document which would record the parametres of the future agreement.

Our country proposed that this document should reflect the following fundamental provisions:

-- In conformity with the principle of equality and equal security of the sides the agreement shall cover and consider all medium-range nuclear weapons, I.E. with the range (combat radius) of operation of 1,000 km and more, deployed on the territory of Europe and on adjacent sea areas or destined for use in Europe;

-- Proceeding from the desire to lower to the maximum the level of the above-said means both on the side of NATO and the Soviet Union, the agreement shall envisage a reduction in their numbers to 300 units by each side at the end of 1990 with the fixing of an intermediate level of 600 units by the end of 1985;

-- The sides shall have the right to determine themselves the composition of the reduced weapons and within the limits of the agreed reduced level they can at their own discretion replace and modernise weapons whose framework shall be determined later;

-- The main means of reduction of medium-range arms will be their destruction which does not preclude the possibility of withdrawing some part of the arms beyond agreed boundaries;

-- Provisions shall be drafted ensuring adequate control over fulfillment of the commitments under the planned agreement;

-- The agreement shall operate until December 31, 1990; by agreement between the sides its term of operation can be then extended;

-- During the period of the talks the sides shall refrain from activities in the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Medium-range arms of the sides, already deployed now in this region, shall be frozen quantitatively and qualitatively.

The constructive nature of the Soviet proposals is obvious. They furnish a foundation for working out solutions to the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe, acceptable to both sides, and channel the talks into agreed joint efforts for a solution of the problems confronting the delegations. There is no need to say that reaching of the proposed understanding would be of great political and military significance. Firstly, the level of nuclear confrontation would be steeply lowered, the race in this type of arms would be halted, and the threat of a nuclear conflict would be reduced. Secondly, a favourable overall international situation would be created and further steps in military detente could be taken.

As for the United States position, it has been set forth in President Ronald Reagan's well known "zero option". Its essence is that the Soviet Union is asked unilaterally to dismantle all medium-range missiles, including those deployed beyond the boundaries of Europe and having nothing to do with the problem of nuclear arms in that region. The entire existing NATO grouping of medium-range nuclear means would not be affected, at that. Implementation of this plan would mean that NATO would have a double superiority for the number of carriers of nuclear weapons and a treble one for nuclear warheads on them (Now, as is well known, the USSR has 975 and NATO 986 carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.)

The Soviet side has more than once pointed to the unrealistic and unacceptable nature of the American "zero option" which gives military superiority to the NATO countries. This option has no "zero" whatever. The United States proposal does not advance by a single step a genuine understanding. Just as the NATO 'rearmament" decision of December 1979, it utterly contradicts the principle of equality and equal security and leads to a drastic upsetting of the balance in favour of NATO.

The Soviet Union is ready for the search for mutually acceptable solutions at the Geneva talks. But it is against the use of the talks as screen for the implemtation of plans of building up medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe with the aim of upsetting the obtaining balance of forces to the detriment of the interests of European and international security.

BONN TERMS U.S. ZERO OPTION LOGIC 'FAULTY'

OW110411 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1715 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "International Panorama" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. You know about the wide international response that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe received. The businesslike, constructive, complex nature of these proposals is particularly evident against the background of Reagan's "zero option," which is being zealously advocated by the United States.

Let us look at Reagan's logic. His initial point is that the Soviet Union has a few hundred medium-range missiles. The United States does not have a similar system in Europe and from this the conclusion is made that if the Soviet Union removes its missiles and the United States does not deploy its missiles, then both sides will have zero.

It appears simple, but this is deceptive simplicity -- deceptive because it is precisely Reagan's initial point that is false. He does not take into account the nuclear capabilities of France and England.

He does not take into account American planes with nuclear weapons. But if these capabilities are maintained, then the realization of the American "zero option" would mean unilateral disarmament by our country. In other words, it would mean a sharp change in the military balance in Europe.

It would be extremely naive, or extremely stupid -- I do not know how to best express it -- to think that the Soviet Union would agree to this. If we are to seriously discuss a "zero option," such a proposal has already been made by Moscow. Leonid Ilich said: We are ready to come to an agreement on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe -- both medium-range and tactical weapons. Now this is the first, more radical, option. There is a second option. We propose that the East and the West completely renounce medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. Finally, if the West is not ready for such a radical decision, the Soviet Union proposes a gradual large-scale reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons, taking into account that it would be possible to reduce them by one-third, if not more, in the 1980's.

In addition, we propose a single and completely understandable condition: At every stage of reduction the military balance in Europe would not be violated. In general the Soviet delegation in Geneva is much better equipped than the American side, and the longer the Americans chew over their "zero option" -- by the way, they have already drawn it up as a "draft agreement" -- then the harder it will be to find a mutually acceptable basis for agreement. As you know, the talks in Geneva are continuing.

LOSEV: U.S. USING GENEVA TALKS AS SMOKESCREEN

LD110224 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[By news analyst Sergey Losev]

[Text] Recent public opinion polls indicate that a majority of Americans maintain that the Reagan administration is headed for a [words indistinct] nuclear war. The draft federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year, submitted for Congressional approval, shows once again there are all grounds for views like that. The total bill for the Pentagon will be an all-time high of $263 billion. What is more, direct allocations for the Defense Department do not reflect the overall military expenditures bill. Considerable moneys are on the budget of other departments. Thus some nuclear programs, including production of the neutron bomb which used to be handled by the Energy Department, are now to be taken up by the Commerce Department. And appropriations for military uses of space will be earmarked onto the NASA budget.

The administration is out to vindicate its mammoth military buildup program by pointing to an ostensible Soviet military threat, so called. But there is no doubt that the entire American program is designed to upset the existing military and strategic equilibrium. The aim is to win a military edge over the Soviet Union. As much as $23 billion is to be spent on strategic armaments buildup. This is nearly $7 billion more than in the current fiscal year. Nearly all these funds are meant for developing offensive weaponry, the first-strike weapons such as the new strategic bombers B-1 and Scout, deep-water submarine missile carrier Trident and MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In the light of the Pentagon concept of the first strike and the United States refusal to reopen SALT talks, the adoption of those programs is of outright provocative nature. All the more so since the Reagan administration has rejected the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty obligation signatories to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and declaring a nuclear attack a heinous crime against humanity.

Now, as for the Soviet Union, it believes it would be dangerous insanity to reckon on victory in a nuclear war. As the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev put it, only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope to emerge victorious in the future.

Of late the military and strategic leadership of the United States has been trying to sell the idea of what is termed a limited nuclear war. The main point of this doctrine is to restrict the use of nuclear weapons to Europe or some other area far from the United States. That was the message of President Reagan's speech last October. Needless to say that to calculate on some sort of nuclear war and to hope that the United States will remain untouched is gambling, pure and simple.

Be that as it may, the United States gears to this madhouse ideas, its plans and practical moves to build up a nuclear arsenal -- first and foremost medium-range nuclear missilery. Nine hundred million dollars are to be set aside for the production of 440 cruise missiles. The deployment and full-scale manufacture of cruise missiles attests to the fact that the United States does not want to search for a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks for Europe. In point of fact the United States is eager to use the talks as a smokescreen for implementing its plans for the stationing of American missiles in Western Europe. This may explain why the American administration has at one fell swoop, and without any breakdown or deliberation, turned down the latest Soviet proposal to reduce by 1990 medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe, down to 300 units for either side, that is, by two-thirds of the present level.

The (?broadest segments) of the Americans will have to take the consequences for the militarist course steered by the administration.

The overall cuts insocial and other domestic programs would be up to $43 billion. As Senator Levin remarked, a (?drastic) game of military spending at the expense of social programs is tantamount to an economic war declaration against America itself.

SHISHKIN CITED ON U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' AT GENEVA

LD110856 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- "The American side is not apparently going to look for a basis for mutually acceptable accord in Geneva," Genmadiy Shishkin writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA'S international review. "It has been proved by facts in the Soviet Union as well as by many competent specialists in the West that the so-called 'zero option' is directed at making the Soviet Union dismantle unilaterally all its medium-range missiles, as a result of which the United States and NATO would gain more than a double advantage in nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in Europe.

The core of Washington's purely propaganda trick is that out of all nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in Europe, the Americans single out only land-based missiles and demand that the Soviet Union dismantle them in exchange for the cancellation of the U.S. decision to station Pershings and Tomohawks, scheduled for late 1983."

The writer points out that "all other NATO delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons, targeted on the Soviet Union; American forward based systems and British and French nuclear forces, would remain intact. But the Soviet missiles, whose destruction Washington is now demanding, were stationed in response to the threat to the USSR on the part of these U.S. and NATO forces with a view to creating strategic equilibrium in Europe.

The news analyst points out that inveterate anti-Sovieteers, who seized the levers of power in the United States, once again intend to disrupt military balance in Europe and on a global scale to the detriment of the USSR." The Pentagon's plans to make itself free to launch military adventures and divert inevitable retribution from U.S. territory, placing Western Europe under a strike, cannot be characterized otherwise but as ravings of mad adventurists."

SOVIET DISARMAMENT EXPERT INTERVIEWED IN VIENNA

AU101330 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1144 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Roland Machatschke interview with a "Soviet disarmament expert," Professor (Dashichev), "historian and head of the Foreign Policy Department of the Institute for Problems of Socialism of the USSR Academy of Sciences" who "is at present in Vienna"-- live, in German]

[Text] [In an introduction to this interview, the announcer draws attention to the discrepancy between Eastern and Western counts of nuclear warheads]

[Question] Professor (Dashichev), do you see a possibility of overcoming the counting problem?

[Answer] The problem of reducing medium-range weapons can only be solved on the basis of equality and equal security, and to this end it is necessary to give more exact data and to analyze what each side has in terms of such weapons. Recently a pamphlet of our defense ministry was published which contains exact data on the number of such weapons on both sides. That is, 1,000 delivery vehicles on both sides. However, it is true that the USSR has a larger number of medium-range delivery vehicles, while the West is numerically superior in medium-range aircraft.

[Question] However, the West does not want to, and does not, discuss its medium-range aircraft, for example, at the Geneva talks but proceeds exclusively from the medium-range missiles. In other words, it demands that the Soviet Union reduce its medium-range missile potential.

[Answer] Yes, but you know that in calculating the number of units one must include all land-based, sea-based and air-based weapons -- otherwise one cannot give correct figures.

[Question] Prof (Dashichev), the USSR proposals speak of modernization of weapons systems without restrictions. Does that not contradict the idea of disarmament, since modernization could mean that one installs multiple warheads instead of single warheads, that weapons are given greater power of destruction, that greater target accuracy also increases a weapon's destructive power?

[Answer] Modernization was also effected on the Western side, just as on our side. The SS missiles do not constitute a new weapon in principle. These missiles replace the outdated SS-4 and SS-5 systems which had only one warhead. The new missile has three warheads, but the overall explosive power of the new missiles is less than that of the old ones. This must be taken into consideration.

[Question] But with greater target accuracy even less explosive power can produce the same destructive effect that was earlier achieved with a bigger but less accurate warhead.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct, but the overall number of warheads will certainly be less [as heard].

[Question] One of the big problems of disarmament talks, Professor (Dashichev), is, of course, the control, the verification. Would the Soviet Union be ready to allow, so to speak, an unrestricted control of an agreement on reducing medium-range weapons, should such an agreement materialize?

[Answer] I do not exclude that possibility, if this inspection is based on the principle of equality and equal security.

[Question] How do you assess the general climate? Is it not very unfavorable for disarmament agreements, is it not very frosty?

[Answer] I consider the general situation as bad, because it seems to me that at present the United States is making every effort, in all fields, to increase the pressure on the Soviet Union and on the other socialist countries and to hamper the policy of detente, or the return to the policy of detente, because detente does not fit in with the modern concept of U.S. foreign policy

[Question] For the West, however, it is also the USSR which is hostile to detente -- the key words are intervention in Afghanistan and developments in Poland.

[Answer] You know, the whole propaganda around the Polish and, shall we say, also the Afghan problem is rather artificial -- in my opinion it serves the prupose of creating anti-Soviet sentiments in Western public opinion and of creating all prerequisites for abandoning the policy of detente.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

LD101802 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- the readiness to begin broad-scale production of new toxic agents "is now the officially announced policy of the Reagan administration", writes IZVESTIYA today. The newspaper refers to the formal notification that has just been received by the U.S. Congress from President Reagan that apart from other unprecedented programmes of the build-up of its military potential America starts "chemical rearmament". According to preliminary estimates, "in the next five years the White House will spend out of the taxpayers money not less than six billion dollars for perfection of production of toxic agents," the article stresses.

Thus, the newspaper stresses, the U.S. rulers intend to go back on one more international obligation, that was undertaken by previous administrations, and launch a new "initiative" without which mankind would be much calmer. President Reagan decided to put into an archive the policy of his predecessors which existed for less than 15 years.

"In a few months of its rule the Reagan administration raised the Damocles sword not with one but with three sharp blades over those whom the United States calls its allies. First, West Europeans were stunned by the news that the Pentagon held neutron weapons ready for them. Then the White House reaffirmed the U.S. intention to deploy 'Pershing' and cruise missiles in the old world and now Washington intends to turn the territory of the NATO member-states into a test range for binary gases," IZVESTIYA stresses.

KRAMINOV REVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK

LD101141 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 5 Signed to Press 28 January 1982 carries on page 5 a review by D. Kraminov of the booklet "Whence the Threat to Peace?" just published by the USSR Ministry of Defense Military Publishing House. The content and tone of the review is reflected in the recapitulatory final paragraph.

"Consolidating its present indisputed power in the United States, the alliance of military industrialists and generals is trying to extend it to the whole world, especially to its NATO partners and other countries dependent on Washington. In an attempt to restore the positions lost by the United States as a result of the inevitable process of historical development and the changes brought about thereby, the aggressive U.S. ruling clique has launched an all-out arms race, into which it is trying to drag the West European countries and Japan in order to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and to push the world into a 'global confrontation' which threatens disaster for all mankind."

U.S. ACCUSED OF UNDERMINING EUROPEAN STABILITY

'Torpedoes Detente'

LD101950 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Who Tries to Torpedo Detente in Europe: -- On U.S. Stand at the Madrid Meeting" -- TASS headline by TASS political news analyst Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 February, TASS -- Washington, which conducts the course of breaking everything positive which attained in the world in the 1970's, has thus demonstrated once again -- this time in Madrid -- that it obviously dislikes the path that Europe outlined for itself in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Speaking at the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the all-European conference, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and some of his voluntary and involuntary assistants demonstrated full disregard for the basic principles of the Final Act and norms of international communication. They made an attempt to kindle still further the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish hysteria, to call in question the legitimacy of the efforts of the Martial Council of National Redemption of the Polish People's Republic which acts in full accordance with the Constitution of People's Poland, the efforts which are aimed at stabilizing the economic and political situation, to restore law and order in Poland.

The task of the Helsinki forum which was held in 1975 was to consolidate the results of the Second World War and to lay the beginning to a new stage in the process of relaxation of tension, development of peaceful equitable cooperation between states. This positive all-European process, consolidation of which is the main goal of the Madrid meeting, wholly and entirely accords with the national aspirations and desires of peoples. In a bid to "shake" socialism in Poland, to wrest that country from the socialist community -- and this is exactly the aim pursued in the final account by Washington's anti-Polish provocations, including in Madrid -- the United States thereby grossly flouts the results of the Helsinki forum, tries to destabilize the situation in Europe, to turn the continent into a scene of confrontation, to torpedo detente.

This stand of the United States which seeks to undermine the basic principles of European stability and cooperation worsens the atmosphere for the East-West dialogue, gives rise to indignation and concern of the European, and not only European, public. Observers who commented on the first day of the work of the Madrid meeting point out that the U.S. attempts to turn that meeting into some "trial of Poland," as the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, the desire to use the rostrum of the international forum in order to prescribe to the Polish Government how it should "observe" in its own country is a provocative venture which runs counter to the principles of mutual relations of states which were proclaimed in Helsinki, crossly violates them. And, certainly, this venture has nothing in common, and cannot have, with the content, character and aims of the Madrid forum. As the Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU points out with full ground, "the so-called Polish issue is nothing but a cover-up for Reagan's doctrine of Western global confrontation with the socialist community."

'Instrument of Interference'

LD102018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Discussion by Moscow Radio correspondents Gennadiy Ariyevich and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] [Ariyevich] As you already know, comrades, the meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed its work in Madrid yesterday. Naturally the interest in the meeting is great.

It is intensified due to the complexity of the contemporary international situation. Therefore there are many reports from Madrid. It is hardly necessary to dwell on them in detail, the more so since among the reports by the bourgeois news agencies there is quite a lot of blatant rubbish. But the picture is quite clear. The United States is trying to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument of interference in Poland's internal affairs. The U.S. secretary of state Haig, speaking at the meeting, harshly attacked the leadership of the Polish People's Republic for initiating martial law in the country and on the Soviet Union in connection with the aid which it is giving Poland to overcome the present situation. Haig was supported by the five Western ministers who spoke after him. Then, in accordance with the rules of procedure, discussion of the Polish question was adjourned, and, as the reports say, the Western foreign ministers will return to it on Friday. Thus the United States is trying to make the Polish question the main one.

[Doronin] The U.S. actions were firmly and decisively condemned by Ilyichev, head of the Soviet delegation. The situation in Poland, he stressed, cannot be a subject for discussion at the Madrid forum. There are no grounds for this, either political or moral or in international law. Such a provocative design directly contradicts the principles of relations between states proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act and crudely violates them. And of course it has nothing to do with the content of the work or the nature and aims of the Madrid meeting.

[Ariyevich] But judging by present developments in the international situation, the Reagan administration and certain European allies are concerned least of all with the Helsinki principles. On the contrary. What talk can there be of the Helsinki spirit if the United States is beginning an arms race orgy: Detente only hinders the U.S. militarist forces, and therefore, as President Ford in his time rejected the term detente, so the present U.S. leaders are ready to throw onto the scrapheap both the principles of detente and the spirit of detente and everything connected with it.

[Doronin] And it would seem the Madrid meeting too. At any rate it is from the Americans that comes the report that -- and here I quote the ASSOCIATED PRESS -- next week or a bit later one of the neutral states will submit a proposal to adjourn the conference until autumn.

[Ariyevich] But this question, if it arises, will be decided by all the participants in the meeting, and not just the United States. So one would like to hope that they will not approach it with the U.S. inertia but will decide it in a constructive spirit in the interests of security and cooperation on the European Continent.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 'UNSEEMLY' NATO STAND AT MADRID

LD101740 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA points out today to the unseemly stand of representatives of NATO countries at the Madrid meeting which resumed its work. "Representatives of Canada, Belgium, the United States and some other NATO countries," the newspaper points out, "decided to start the current stage of the meeting from attempts to create at the meeting a crisis situation, to disrupt the normal process of its work, to derail everything positive that was achieved through a huge effort by the majority of its participants. They undertook attempts to play the pre-planned political spectacle around Poland. All known 'attributes' were put into play -- from 'crocodile tears' and slander to rough pressure and downright diktat."

Quite different were the speeches made by representatives of socialist countries, IZVESTIYA points out.

Having given a strong rebuff to slanderous fabrications against the attacks on Poland and other socialist countries, they called upon the delegates of the forum for constructive work. The hope was expressed that the Madrid meeting would be true to the aspirations that the peoples link with it.

ILICHEV, CSCE DELEGATES' SPEECHES REPORTED

Swiss, Norwegians, Others

LD110850 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondents Boris Petrov and Vitaliy Chukseyer]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Feb, TASS -- Delegations from a number of NATO countries, following the tactics worked out before the resumption of the Madrid meeting, are continuing their course toward aggravating the situation.

During an informal session of the delegation heads Wednesday, representatives of the military-political NATO bloc again evaded examining topical questions which are to be resolved by the Madrid forum, designed to be an instrument of detente and cooperation. Instead, they, demonstratively ignoring the principles of sovereign equality of states and non-interference in internal affairs, again tried to impose debates on the situation in the Polish People's Republic and allowed themselves to launch attacks against the Soviet Union's policy. According to informed journalistic circles, such was the nature of the speeches made by the Norwegian and especially the American representatives.

To the surprise of many delegations present at the session, Switzerland's representative spoke on a number of issues in unison with delegates from NATO countries.

Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, pointed out again in his speech the illegality of discussing at the Madrid meeting the so-called question on the situation in Poland.

He resolutely refuted slanderous allegations about the Soviet Union complicity in the imposition of martial law in Poland, and recalled in this connection the statement by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, at the Polish Sejm on January 25 this year that this was Poland's own decision.

"It is surprising," Leonid Ilichev said, "why attempts are being undertaken with such persistence and, at the same time, nervosity and irritation to submit for discussion to the Madrid meeting the events in Poland. Why is the Polish delegation's statement, made on behalf of the Polish Government, that it is resolutely opposed to the discussion of Poland's internal affairs, being ignored? If this is called a business-like discussion, concern for a successful completion of the Madrid meeting, and adherence to the letter and spirit of the Final Act, what then does the encroachment on the rights of the independent sovereign state mean?"

The Soviet representative recalled Leonid Brezhnev's words made in Helsinki at the European conference in 1975 that the people of every state, and only them alone, have the sovereign right to mind their own affairs and establish their internal laws. Another approach is an unsteady and perilous ground for international cooperation.

"We are just in the situation", the Soviet representative went on, "when a unsteady and perilous ground for the cause of international cooperation is being created at the Madrid meeting by some delegations, first of all the U.S. delegation."

The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilichev said, will continue to be most resolutely opposed to any discussion at the Madrid meeting of what representatives of the NATO bloc call the "situation in Poland."

We already mentioned that such an undertaking, staged under pressure from U.S. ruling circles, is gross violation not only of the Final Act, its principles and provisions, but also of the United Nations Charter."

Why is the independent and sovereign state being dictated and told here that it should do, with whom it should conduct talks and what steps make, while simultaneously a policy of "sanctions", a policy of economic suppression of the Polish People's Republic is being pursued?

All this is another vivid evidence of the fact that the United States and other NATO countries, paying lip-service to their adherence to the Final Act, in fact openly and grossly violate this important document, its principles and accords, Leonid Ilichev said.

The Polish representative, as well as heads of the delegations from the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia strongly criticized the U.S. position at the Madrid meeting.

Ilichev Press Conference

LD101520 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 10 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb, TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Leonid Ilichev gave a press conference at which he gave an evaluation to the activities of the USA and some of the NATO countries at the meeting.

Leonid Ilichev stressed that the United States would wish to play out in Madrid yet another political farce in striving to impose a discussion of the situation in Poland which is a purely internal affair for the Polish People's Republic. The Soviet delegation, he said, expresses a resolute protest against the encroachments of the United States intended to transform the Madrid meeting into an affiliate of the North Atlantic bloc. This is a unique forum of sovereign states and one cannot dictate to it what and how its participants should do. Here all the countries -- big and small -- have equal rights and duties.

In answering questions, Leonid Ilichev said that the Soviet delegation accuses the USA and some of NATO countries of interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and in encouraging the forces which would wish to create a chaos there and to unleash violence there. We accuse NATO of attempts at economic strangulation of Poland, Leonid Ilichev said.

Regarding the position of the Soviet delegation, he said, we shall spare no efforts to assure a normal and businesslike situation at the meeting and to achieve positive results -- the adoption of a draft final document sponsored by the neutral and nonaligned nations.

SUBCOMMITTEE LEADER VIEWS PROBLEMS AT MADRID

LD102040 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The latest news from the Madrid conference is not encouraging. Instead of a civilized exchange of views, reports speak once more about raised voices. In the official nomenclature of the meeting the words security and cooperation figure. At the exchange of views by the heads of delegations today this was once again absent. The Western countries speak about one and only one topic, Poland. The delegates of the socialist countries are again calling this interference in Polish internal affairs.

The West German foreign minister has said outright that the future of the meeting depends on the attitude of the socialist countries. Genscher, in common with the U.S. standpoint, spoke about the postponement of the Madrid conference.

The atmosphere in Madrid is bad. What does a Soviet politician expect? What results does he hope will emerge from the meeting? This is what our colleagues asked Vitaliy Kobysh, leader of a subcommittee of the Central Committee of the Soviet party. The discussion with him will be shown in detail in the Panorama program on 19 February.

[Begin Kobysh recording in Russian, with superimposed Hungarian translation] I hope that in the end we will achieve the objectives for whose realization the Madrid meeting was created. However, a condition for this is that the conference should really deal with those issues which belong to its sphere of tasks. If Poland is now placed in the dock of the accused there, then nothing good can be expected from it. If the Western participants want to put the Polish issue on the agenda, then the Soviet Union could propose for debate, for instance, the El Salvador situation. People there are killed in great numbers. Why should the Polish situation alone be debated in Madrid? After all, there are no murders in Poland. On the contrary, a process of normalization has commenced. We should then rather examine the El Salvador circumstances, for there peaceful inhabitants are being killed en masse with American collaboration. Therefore, there would be plenty to talk about.

However, we strive for constructive results in Madrid. We would like agreement to be reached on the fundamental issues which were previously laid down in the Helsinki agreement. Thus, if our discussion partners also want results, then we must concentrate on the basic problems, on peace and European security. Insofar as the debate is sidetracked, then no substantive result can be expected. [end recording]

U.S., NATO ATTEMPT 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD030018 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The newspaper PRAVDA Looks into U.S. relations with NATO allies and here is what the article, contributed by Yuriy Zhukhov, says:

The American and West European mass media are discussing the issue this way and that. There have been noisy debates for weeks now ever since the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, without much ado, dictated to the extraordinary session of NATO foreign ministers a statement on Polish events. That statement was an attempt at crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist country. By demanding that its allies join the economic and other sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, the United States showed once again that it regards the NATO bloc as leverage for dictating its will to the West Europeans which is alien to their national interests.

Meanwhile, outstanding personalities in a number of West European countries, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, have deemed it necessary to issue statements to the effect that the political support they gave in Brussels to the United States would not tell on the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic links with socialist countries. All these statements are clearly intended to somewhat lull public opinion in West European countries gravely concerned over reports about actions planned in Washington and Brussels with the aim of disrupting economic cooperation with socialist countries. The point is that this cooperation, as the West goes through another crisis, is of no small significance for West European countries. Just the same, one cannot escape the impression that they, under American duress, have given an opportunity to Washington in recent weeks to demand action running counter to their national interests.

The document adopted in Brussels said that the American allies pledged to revise their further economic and commercial relationship with the Soviet Union.

Then, in conditions of absolute secrecy, the so-called coordination committee for exercising control over exports to socialist countries held sessions in Paris. It involved delegates from 15 NATO countries and Japan. Judging by Western press reports U.S. representatives went ahead with arm-twisting American allies, demanding that they phase down economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Then, at the end of January, one after the other, there were sessions held in Brussels by the council of NATO's permanent representatives over Poland. According to the Belgian news agency, they again discussed the question as to what steps whould be taken for better coordination of the sanctions which the NATO member-countries have taken or will take in regard to the Soviet Union and Poland. It is clear, PRAVDA points out, that behind-the-scenes bargaining goes on.

There can be no doubt that the broadest segments of the West European public will have their say on U.S. behavior, trampling under foot the elementary norms of international relations in the maintenance of which West European countries have no small stake than the socialist countries. So their leaders have something to think about, PRAVDA says in conclusion.

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS CSCE

LD102030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Report by Moscow Radio Correspondent Igor Kudrin from Madrid]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of 35 states which took part in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation has resumed its work in the Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital. The very first day of meeting proved to be difficult. Here is what Comrade Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, said in an interview:

[Begin Wiejacz recording in Polish, with superimposed Russian translation] Of course, the representatives of the NATO countries arrived in Madrid with a prearranged plan of action which was adopted under U.S. pressure, Comrade Wiejacz says. Their plan is to discuss the situation in Poland, which is no business of theirs. We protested in the strongest possible terms against this dishonest action, and we were supported by the delegations of socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union and Hungary.

One should point out that not all the representatives of the West who spoke were satisfied with the way the question was brought up. Some of them took a more realistic line aimed at strengthening peace and detente. In their attempt to stage a prerehearsed scenario its directors have nevertheless miscalculated, Jozef Wiejacz says in conclusion. They did not, for example, succeed in imposing on the forum their procedural arrangements which run counter to the meeting's working procedures. In short, the propagandist venture has clearly misfired. [end recording]

GENEVA DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING

LD091314 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 9 Feb, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States was held here today at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

VIENNA PUBLIC FORUM DISCUSSES PEACE STRUGGLE

PM051027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Uniting in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Excerpt] Vienna, 1 Feb -- For 4 days representatives of the peace-loving public of over 60 countries meeting in the old Schoenbrunn Hotel in Vienna discussed urgent problems of the struggle for peace.

There is a grave threat hanging over our planet today as a result of the pernicious policy of the imperialist circles which are stepping up the arms race, resurrecting the cold war and pursuing an adventurist foreign policy fraught with dangerous consequences. But, opposing this policy, the peace champions' movement is growing and expanding.

The speeches of the majority of the participants in the "Vienna dialogue" -- whether at plenary sessions or in working commissions, which discussed specific aspects of the problems of detente, disarmament and economic and social development in detail, were imbued with optimism. The forces of peace can and must overcome the forces of war -- that was the conclusion of those taking part in the meeting. But to achieve this actions in defense of peace must be galvanized still further and the efforts of all people advocating peace must be pooled, irrespective of their national and political allegiances or place in society. The conference showed again that people of different beliefs and views can agree and find a common language to halt the forces of war.

U.S. POLICY REPROACHED AT HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING

LD102210 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 10 Feb, TASS -- The important item "Scientific-Technical Progress and Human Rights" is being discussed at the session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which is underway here. Among all aspects of the question the main is the problem whether the giant progress of science and technology, the accomplishments of human mind and hands will serve the good of mankind or will be used with the aims of war preparation. The overwhelming majority of speakers raised the question exactly in this way. Moreover, they answer this question most definitely: It is necessary to save the world from a nuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race which swallows huge resources. Representatives of African, Asian and Latin American countries emphasize that part of the means that could be released through termination of the arms race might be channeled for solution of economic and social problems facing developing countries.

A different approach was displayed by U.S. delegate Michael Novak. He made gross slanderous attacks on the USSR, other socialist countries and also the national liberation movements.

USSR's representative Valerian Zorin pointed out that the American delegation sought to introduce into the commission's work an atmosphere of tension, to divert its attention from businesslike and efficient discussion. The United States has nothing to say on the substance of the issue under discussion since for the United States what is important is not the man's right to live but the build up of the arms race, preparations for a nuclear war. The American delegation slanders other states in order to cover up the violations of human rights in the United States.

As was stressed by representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Voan Tuan, Washington is trying to make all people to forget that it is exactly the United States which used chemical weapons in the war against the Vietnamese people.

The American delegate slanders here the revolutionary Afghanistan in a bid to cover up facts of U.S. interference into internal affairs of our country, support for counter-revolutionary rebels who brutally deal with civilians, said delegate of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Akbar Kerad.

The American delegate's sallies were strongly rebuffed by representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Kamil Mansour and Cuba's delegate Julio Eredia who emphasized that "international terrorism" which Washington is harping on is above all terrorism which comes from the United States and its flunkeys.

PRAVDA VIEWS ARMS TALKS, MUBARAK TRIP TO U.S.

PM101425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Averting the Threat of War

The first week of February was marked by important events which have once again drawn mankind's attention to the serious danger hanging over the world and to the need for urgent measures to eliminate that danger.

The conversation in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament has made a broad international impact. Their attention was focused on the dangerous consequences with which the present line of the NATO bloc, and primarily its chief force -- the United States -- is fraught. The situation has not been this serious since World War II. As for the Soviet Union and its leadership, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, we are firmly convinced that for any state to base its policy on the assumption that there will be a nuclear war and that it will win that war is lunacy and irresponsible adventurist gambling with mankind's destiny. The main task now is to eliminate the threat of war. The USSR's foreign policy efforts are geared to this.

The 24th French Communist Party Congress is being held in the working class Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen. The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the congress points out that it has met at a time when aggressive imperialist circles have launched a crusade against socialism, the force of peace and democracy and the entire liberation movement.

Having set themselves the unattainable goal of blocking progressive change in the world and restoring their role of rulers of the people's destiny they are openly pinning their hopes on achieving military superiority and altering in their favor the correlation of forces in the world.

The present situation urgently necessitates even more vigorous and concerted action on the part of all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces. An example of this is the world conference-dialogue on disarmament and detente which has just ended in Vienna. Its participants said that another world war would inevitably result in a thermonuclear holocaust and the destruction of human civilization. What the world now needs is therefore not "arms upgrading" programs but disarmament: not the production and deployment of new nuclear, neutron, chemical or other weapons but a ban on such weapons; not the expansion of existing military blocs but their dissolution and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and the dismantling of military bases on other countries' territory.

Diplomacy needs not "linkage" but "untangling." No sword can sever the tangled knot of conflict situations and contentious problems in the modern world. This can only be done by patient and constructive negotiations, negotiations to really reduce and eliminate weapons. This idea, which L.I. Brezhnev expressed to the Socialist International representatives, evoked a lively response from the peace-loving public.

Foreign commentators have shown great interest in his assessment of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The initial stage of the talks has made us somewhat wary, in view of the U.S. side's obvious reluctance to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable accord.

"The Soviet leader attacked the idea of 'linkage' in Soviet-U.S. relations," the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes. "The USSR sees patient and constructive negotiations as the only way to achieve a real arms reduction in the East and the West and solve the contentious problems of the modern world."

World press commentaries note that L.I. Brezhnev amplified the Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear devices which he put forward during his November visit to the FRG. He reaffirmed the USSR's willingness to reach immediate agreement on both sides' complete renunciation of medium-range weapons aimed at European targets and even on ridding the European continent of all nuclear weapons, including tactical nuclear weapons. If the West is not yet ready for radical solutions an agreement could first be reached on the main priority -- reducing by hundreds the number of medium-range nuclear devices. By 1990, for example, each side could reduce their number to 1/3 of the present level in stages; each side could reduce its arsenal by around 1/3 over the next few years and then move on from there. In so doing, of course, the overall quantity of such devices in the possession of the NATO powers and the Soviet Union would remain equal at every stage.

"The Soviet leader," London's FIANCIAL TIMES writes, "reiterated his proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range devices by both sides while negotiations are in progress and proposed for the first time in public that deadlines be set for reducing existing nuclear missiles."

Judging from reports from Washington, frantic efforts are being made in U.S. official circles to somehow neutralize or lessen the impact made worldwide by the Soviet leader's remarks. A White House statement released 4 February states that the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks has just submitted for examination a draft treaty based on Reagan's 18 November proposal (the notorious "zero option," which is deliberately unacceptable). The Washington administration also hastened to express a negative attitude to the Soviet proposal to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices held by both sides to 1/3 or even less of their present level by 1990. These attempts to play down the importance of the new Soviet peace initiative are, however, manifestly having no effect.

"The proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, may be regarded as the start of another Soviet peace offensive," the Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes. "During his November visit to Bonn L.I. Brezhnev was already voicing readiness to unilaterally reduce the number of medium range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR in order to facilitate the achievement of an accord in Geneva. The new proposals, which provide for specific magnitudes and precise deadlines for reducing these nuclear devices, are a major step forward."

Mubarak's Trip

Egypt's President Mubarak has set off on his first foreign trip. The world press is drawing particular attention to the fact that he has not confined his foreign policy debut to a visit to Washington but has decided to visit a number of West European capitals prior to and following the Washington visit.

In the view of the newspaper LE MONDE the itinerary, which included Paris, is explained not only by the fact that after the United States, France is Egypt's largest trading partner and supplier in both the military (the Egyptian Air Force will soon be taking delivery of French Mirage 2000 fighters) and civilian spheres. By developing relations with West Europe, LE MONDE feels, Mubarak is evidently trying to increase Egypt's ability to resist the excessive influence gained by the United States following the signing of the Camp David Accords. As LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS puts it, Mubarak is trying to diversify Egypt's external ties to prevent his country appearing as the U.S. gendarme in the Near East.

Washington in turn clearly has no desire to let Cairo slip from its clutches. So levers like Egypt's dependence on U.S. military and economic aid and the chains of the Camp David Accords are being brought into play.

Cairo is, in effect, being blackmailed by the fact that if it deviates in the slightest from Camp David Israel will scupper the return to Egypt of the last section of the Sinai Peninsula scheduled for 26 April.

All this also left its mark on the talks between the Egyptian and U.S. leaders. In particular, when Mubarak made no mention of Camp David in his official statement and ostentatiously stressed the Palestinian problem's key role the State Department hastened to assure journalists that Mubarak had "reaffirmed his commitment to the Camp David process" in private with Reagan.

In the discussion on financial affairs the Egyptian side complained that the United States is not keeping its promise to increase military aid to Egypt to the same level as that given to Israel. U.S. military aid to Egypt currently stands at $900 million, whereas Israel gets $1,400 million. Even though it is to increase to $1,300 million in the next fiscal year, Israel will still get more -- $1,700 million.

The United States is also hoping to cash in on the withdrawal of Israel troops from Sinai. The place of the evacuated Israeli garrisons is to be taken by a so-called "multinational armed peace-keeping force," the backbone of which, as is known, is to comprise U.S. units.

Cairo would like this force to be small and unobtrusive for otherwise Arab opinion would have a powerful argument for talking of a new foreign occupation of Egyptian soil. Tel Aviv, however, has interest in seeing that the occupationists are replaced by a powerful foreign military strike force.

This coincides with the desires of Washington, which claims that a "peace-keeping force" cannot be created without the U.S. Marines as its backbone and that without such a force Israel will not return Sinai.

Following Haig's recent trips to the Near East the Israeli Government has agreed to Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands being part of the "multinational force." Their military units, together with contingents from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Colombia, Uruguay and Fiji, are to be deployed in Sinai by 20 March.

The creation of a "multinational" but in effect U.S. occupation force in Sinai once again legalizes a direct U.S. military presence in the Near East. Experience shows that the U.S. military seizes any opportunity to plant its military boot on other countries' soil and is none too keen to take it off again.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS 'CHIEF MISSION'

PM091357 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 9

[Unnamed own correspondent "recent" New York interview with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar: "United Nation's Chief Mission Is To Serve the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] [Question] What do you see as the chief task of the UN secretary general? What contribution, in your opinion, can this representative international organization make to the cause of strengthening peace?

[Answer] Primarily I see my chief mission as UN secretary general as serving the cause of peace, strengthening international security and promoting the achievement of greater mutual understanding among all the member countries of the organization. I see my main purpose as being to do everything to avert military confrontation and for the peaceful settlement of interstate disputes. It is my profound conviction that it is only through dialogue, only with the help of talks that the most complex and urgent international problems can be resolved. In this regard the United Nations is an exceptionally important forum where the concerns and worries of states are concentrated, where countries exchange opinions and seek ways to resolve conflict situations peacefully. The lofty and complex post of secretary general makes it incumbent on me to consider the interests of all UN member states, to be just and objective, to encourage dialogue and create maximum conditions for it.

[Question] What do you think about the need for dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and for constructive talks on limiting the nuclear arms race?

[Answer] The Soviet Union and the United States are the most powerful world powers. And this dictates to an even greater extent the need to maintain peaceful constructive dialogue between them and hold talks on settling a problem of the greatest world significance -- limiting and reducing nuclear arms -- and also on normalizing bilateral relations. Close contacts and talks are the only sensible way. By following this path the two great powers will provide a graphic and convincing example for all other countries. That is why I cannot fail to welcome the idea of holding a summit-level Soviet-American meeting and hope it will make a positive contribution to consolidating universal peace. The sooner it happens, the better.

[Question] At one time, when you were in the diplomatic service, you worked in the Soviet Union. What impressions did you gain from your stay in our country?

[Answer] I am bound to the Soviet Union by exceptionally friendly relations. I lived and worked in Moscow as Peruvian ambassador to your country for about 2 years. I had the honor of being the first Peruvian ambassador in the whole history of relations between our countries, of not only starting bilateral diplomatic ties but also arranging economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, which is continuing to develop successfully to this day. I had the opportunity to see a great deal in your country, to visit various national republics and to get to know many Soviet people well. Unfortunately there was not enough time to master the Russian language but I followed with attention and interest translations of articles in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and, of course, the development of literature and art in your country, whose achievements deservedly enjoy world fame. On this occasion I would like to once again to express my sincere gratitude for the Russian hospitality.

WFTU CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS IN HAVANA REPORTED

Congress Opens 10 Feb

LD101148 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 10 Feb (TASS) -- A session of the bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was held in the Cuban capital. It discussed and approved the agenda of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions, that opens today, and studied a number of other organisational questions.

The bureau was joined by two new members -- the trade union associations of Vietnam and Angola.

Then a session was held of the general council of the federation.

It was chaired by the WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar and the acting secretary general Ibrahim Zakariya and approved the bureau's recommendations concerning the course of work of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions. The WFTU General Council approved the admission of Senegal's trade unions into the federation and made some changes in the composition of the bureau and the General Council of the WFTU.

A press conference for foreign and local journalists was held by Sandor Gaspar and Ibrahim Zakariya at the Havana Palace of Congresses.

The main task of the present forum, it was stressed by the WFTU leaders, is to work out a single program of actions of the working class to solve the most important question of our time - the liquidation of the threat of nuclear war. The working people of the world know very well from where this threat comes. Neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist countries have ever threatened anyone. The main source of tension in the world, the WFTU leaders stressed, is the present American administration that is trying to employ any means to achieve its imperialist plans.

Much attention, they said, will be given to the discussion of the situation in Central America where the peoples are victims of direct interference and aggressive intrigues of the Reagan administration. The voice of the working people of the whole world, represented at the congress, sounds loudly in support of the just struggle by the peoples of this region against imperialism, terror and repressions, for freedom and democracy.

Call for Unity

LD102044 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 10 Feb, TASS -- The 10th World Congress of Trade Unions opened in the Cuban capital today.

Speaking at the congress-opening ceremony, the chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar pointed out that the forum was held for the first time in Latin America the peoples of which are engaged in persistent struggle for their rights. The working people of the whole world, he stressed, are fighting for peace, disarmament, detente and security of mankind.

The chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions said that the congress was held in a complicated international situation and emphasized the desire of the working class and the trade unions for cooperation and unity of action.

Brezhnev Greetings

LD092232 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev to the participants of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions:

"Dear friends:

I convey my heartfelt greetings to the delegates and guests of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions representing the multimillion masses of the working people of all continents. The main task of the trade unions is to defend the rights of the working people. The major one of these is the right to a peaceful life. At present this right is being jeopardized. The policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, of its military-industrial complex leads to a heightening of the danger of a new world war.

The imperialist circles, dreaming of world hegemonism, have made preparations for the war a lucrative business bringing them profits which are all the greater, the higher is the level of tensions in the world, the steeper is the spiral of the arms race. [sentence as received]

In experiencing a legitimate alarm for the destinies of the world, the peoples are demanding to end the militarist madness, to preserve and consolidate international detente and to continue to pursue in the eighties the line of a broad cooperation of states with different social systems. These demands meet with complete understanding on the part of the Soviet Union which consistently pursues the course of preventing the war threat and putting an end to the arms race.

We are convinced that in the present conditions it is vital and urgent to implement concrete practical steps to limit the arms race. These steps must determine the path into tomorrow. Trade unions can do much so that development would proceed precisely along that path.

In our day, the struggle against the arms race, for transferring the armaments industry on a peaceful track is, as never before, closely and inextricably linked with the protection of the vital interests of the working people, with the struggle of the trade unions against the exploiting policy of the monopolies, unemployment, inflation and other social vices of capitalism, against such ugly phenomena spawned by imperialism as neocolonialism, apartheid, racism and fascism.

The 10th World Congress of Trade Unions is taking place on the Heroic island of freedom. With genuinely revolutionary optimism, the people of Cuba is building a new society. It is demonstrating to the whole world that its will is unbending and that it will not be pushed aside from its chosen path by any provocations and threats, any boycott and blackmail on the part of the imperialist circles of the USA. The people of Cuba knows that it has on its side the solidarity of the international working class, that on its side are the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism.

In the world of socialism trade unions have grown into a large public force. They are endowed with vast rights and powers in the mangement of production, the tackling of political, economic and socio-cultural questions, and they actively participate in improving and developing democracy. Following the Leninist traditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet state spare no efforts to support the trade unions and their activities aimed at defending the interests of the working people, steadily raising their well-being, improving the production and the conditions of work and moulding the new man.

The success in the struggle against war, for the vital interests and the rights of the working people is in many ways dependent on the unity of action of the trade unions of different orientations, on a class anti-imperialist basis. The World Federation of Trade Unions is guided by this principle. The Soviet trade unions make their contribution to the activities of the federation, contribute to enhancing its combativity and strengthening its authority among the broad masses of the working people.

I am confident that your congress will become an important stage in the struggle of the international trade union movement to resolve in the interests of the working people the basic issues of our time — peace, democracy and social progress."

REAGAN'S BUDGET DRAWS FIRE FROM ALL SIDES

LD101826 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 10 Feb TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The new Federal budget estimates of the Reagan administration for 1983 fiscal year met support neither from the oppositional Democratic Party nor from the Republicans. If the Reagan programme, as it is, is put to vote in Congress, there will be very few legislators who will say "yes" to the programme, writes the weekly TIME. Democrats point out that further social cuts will strike a heavy blow on the poor people. The Republicans are so horrified by the huge deficit of the Federal budget that the staunch conservatives deem it necessary to reduce military expenditures, as compared with those planned, in order to stop the deficit from growing.

President Reagan forwarded to Congress a document which it is more correct to describe as a budget for millionaires, said the speaker of the House of Representatives, Democratic Congressman Thomas O'Neill. Reagan's budget proposes tax deductions to the rich people, running into billions of dollars, hand-outs to corporations, running into billions of dollars, and new billions of dollars for armaments.

Doubts about the budget are even expressed by political allies and friends of the boss of the White House.

One of them, Governor of New Jersey Thomas Kean, on his return from Washington, where he familiarised himself with the budget estimates, said that the impact of the planned reductions on the population was so great that he felt profound concern. Reagan's another friend, Senator from the state of New York Alfonse Diamato, described the budget estimates as "absolutely unrealistic".

According to the New York TIMES, even several members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers express serious objections against the draft budget, prepared by the White House. They believe that the planned pace of the buildup of military expenditures will undermine the development of civilian sectors of the economy. Reagan's budget plan, said prominent American economist William Fellner, is so unrealistic that it will lead to upheavals at money markets.

The upheavals have already begun. The value rate of shares at the New York Stock Exchange were dropping for the second consecutive day. The market obviously did not like the budget, said a stock market broker looking at the index of Dow Jones, the Wall-Street "barometer", sliding down. Major broker firms point out that the Reagan budget caused a "shock" in the stock market. Its "vote on non-confidence" to the administrations economic policy shows that even those whom it seeks to favour believe that the new budget will dangerously add to the economic hardships of the country.

Washington, 10 Feb -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The Reagan administration bears the entire responsibility for a sharp aggravation of the U.S. economic problems, the deepening of industrial recession, the record-high growth of unemployment and the Federal budget deficit. Such a conclusion is made in a report which was prepared by the Budget Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Having analyzed the Federal budget estimates and the President's accompanying message, the authors of the report categorically turn down Reagan's assertions that allegedly the current economic difficulties of the United States are the result of errors of his predecessors. To prove their arguments, the authors of the report cite indisputable facts showing that a deep economic recession set in in the United States exactly as a result of implementation of "Reaganomics".

The bank rates reached in the United States the highest point in September 1981 -- that is, after the approval of practically all Reagan's programs in the sphere of the state expenditures and the taxation reform. The level of unemployment started sharply growing since August last year -- eight months after the Republican administration was sworn in.

The confidence of American consumers in the economic policy of the administration, the document runs, started particularly sharply declining since September last year. In the third quarter of 1981, likewise, the business circles started losing confidence in the economic conjuncture.

The government's budget project is being increasingly criticised on the capital. In Congress there is serious anxiety over the size of the budget deficit and the distribution of resources, admitted Senate Republican Majority Leader Howard Baker. Democratic Congressman Jamie Whitten recalled that last year the administration repeatedly made optimistic budget and economic forecasts. But none of them came true. Republican Senator Dan Quayle said that, in his opinion, the government-planned budget deficit and a sharp rise in military expenditures were utterly unacceptable. He said that the government's policy of reduction of allocations should also involve the Pentagon.

REAGAN'S TV SHOW AIMED AT DIVERTING ATTENTION

LD071150 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Feb 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" program "prepared" by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television]

[Text] Every president brings to the White House his own personal style. I remember when I was in the White House during the Carter administration, writes Valentin Zorin, I definitely felt the air of provincialism. But fortunately, Mr Carter did not go to the extent of planting peanuts on the south lawn. As for the current presidency, the style is an unrestrained desire to put on shows. Often the most interesting thing about a show is not what happens on stage, but what's behind the scenes. That is the case with the shows in Washington today. In my opinion, what goes on in Washington backstage is much more interesting and instructive than the actual shows.

A case in point is the propaganda spectacular that was put on by Washington producers around developments in Poland. Any objective viewer of the show would stop to think about why hundreds of thousands of tax dollars were used up because of events taking place thousands of miles away from the United States and not involving America's state interests or national security. The motivation cannot be the current administration's respect for human rights, otherwise the White House would be making much better use of national funds and energy to restore justice in the United States. Besides, in Poland justice is not being violated, whereas in the United States it is common knowledge that the administration is not concerned with human rights.

Witness the administration's assault on striking air controllers. I believe that one of the most important reasons for the administration's propaganda show, writes Valentin Zorin, was evident in Mr Reagan's State of the Union speech. In spite of the abundance of words, it was clear that the President of the United States refuses to consider the needs and interests of millions of Americans hurt badly by his economic policies. Although it was obvious in the first year of Reagonomics that the policy was not able to cure the American economy of its serious ills, and the financial situation of millions of Americans deteriorated, the President went on to declare his determination to continue along the same course. Another $44 billion will be cut from programs assisting the unemployed and low income families. In the near future, the President said, these programs will be slashed by $63 million. While handing over $63 million to the military-industrial complex, the Republican administration says that now local government will have to take on the responsibility of the poor. The leaders of the administration think it is Washington's job to finance military programs and local government's job to assist the unemployed, the aged and the poor. In other words, as a Russian writer once said, aiding the drowning is left up to others who are drowning.

Indeed, where are local governments going to find dozens of billions of dollars to substitute for the money taken away from Federal social funds and put into the military budget? Naturally, they haven't got such huge sources of income. So it is simply a way of blaming local governments for poverty rather than the Federal Government. Without a doubt, that situation is only going to cause discontent among millions of Americans, and so Washington's producers of political shows decided to use propaganda fireworks to deflect the attention of Americans away from their own troubles, and get them interested in concocted international crises. It is possible that such propaganda tricks might work for a while. But not for long, because the real needs of Americans cannot be met by propaganda campaigns. Sooner or later Washington's leaders will realize that the political scene is not a Hollywood movie set and that a nation's political course is not a gaudy spectacular.

NOVOYE VREMYA: CIA INVOLVED IN DRUG OPERATIONS

LD111154 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- The NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly in its February 12th issue says that "few people are aware of the sinister role of the United States Central Intelligence Agency in the distribution of narcotics. In any case, no one can count the number of victims who died as a result of the CIA efforts in this sphere."

Since its very inception, 33 years ago, the CIA has shown a great interest in narcotics, the weekly says, expecting to use them for their professional purposes. Separately or combined with other methods and preparations, the CIA made experiments on people who had never before used drugs. "Marijuana, opium and hashish have been tried on them for long periods, up to several months. In some cases this had an irreparable effect on the psychological and physical state of people.... According to some data, the 'medics' from the CIA treated thousands of Americans with narcotics, crippling some of them."

The CIA still secretly continues experiments with the use of narcotics on fellow citizens, the weekly goes on to say. The desire to possess a secret and terrible weapon, a means for subordination of the mind of man, impelled the CIA to an independent search for new narcotics with set properties. For this purpose it used a broad network of scientific research institutions and pharmaceutical firms. "In the long run the agency succeeded in obtaining a number of new narcotics one of which, 'B-3,' creates hallucinations, ten times stronger than LSD."

"Participating in the spread of drug addiction, the CIA rudely flouts moral and legal standards accepted in civilized society today. The illegal activities of the espionage department fully fit in with Washington's overall course which elevated criminal operations -- international terrorism, toppling of disagreeable governments and suppression of national-liberation movement -- to the rank of state policy," NEW TIMES says in conclusion.

JAPAN CONSIDERING TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD101920 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Japanese press says that the government is considering the possibility of introducing restrictions in trade with the Soviet Union and Poland. Our correspondent in Japan, (Igor Vikhukhalev), has the details.

The government is considering the possibility of reducing export credits to the Soviet Union and curtailing cooperation in science and technical spheres. As for Poland, it intends to freeze new credits to that country. Hence, Tokyo is going to support Washington's policy of open interference in the internal affairs of Poland and prevent normalization in that country. This is not the first case of political blackmail on the part of Japan in the form of economic sanctions. Tokyo has not yet lifted the sanctions introduced together with Washington when the Soviet Union came to help Afghanistan. The fact that Japan is considering new sanctions against the Soviet Union on the pretext of the developments in Poland only proves that the ruling circles have forgotten that such measures cannot change Soviet policies and only damage the Japanese economy.

Japan has suffered considerable losses because of sanctions against the Soviet Union. Suffice it to say that it lost orders worth $800 million as a result of measures concerning the Urengoy gas project alone. Japanese businessmen did not get $100 million because the Soviet Union purchased in other countries 15 out of the 32 compressor stations. Initially, all the stations were to come from Japan. This list of losses could be continued, but it is not just a question of lost deals but the moral damage done by the sanctions. This policy has undermined Soviet trust in Japan as a trade partner. It is unlikely that Japanese business circles would be interested in losing this trust altogether. The continuation and development of cooperation would benefit both countries. The unilateral curtailment of this cooperation on various pretexts shakes the foundations of neighborly relations between our states and runs counter to the national interests of Japan.

Businessmen Praise Relations

PM091503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Shmyganovskiy interview with Japanese businessmen under the rubric "Trade Contacts": "Taking a long-term view"]

[Text] More than 20 Japanese firms are permanently accredited in Moscow at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. They bring hundreds of enterprises and organizations in their own country into trade with our country. IZVESTIYA's correspondent heard about this from the main representatives of a number of companies.

T. Sato (Japanese-Soviet Trade Association): We unite 48 small and medium firms for which trade with the USSR is, it may be said, of vital significance. Now that the militarists are rearing their heads in Japan and demagogic propaganda is under way about the so-called "threat" from your country, it is particularly important not to give ground in trade. And our association is not sitting idle. We raise questions in parliament and clearly show the deputies what damage could be caused -- above all to the Japanese economy -- by "sanctions" against the Soviet Union.

S. (Tesima) ("(Marubeni) Corporation"): Last year was a record year in our trade with the USSR, I am glad to report. Many construction machines and very many large-diameter pipes were supplied for the needs of the gas industry. Our partners are more than 30 USSR foreign trade associations, including "Traktoroeksport," "Avtoeksport," "Mashinoimport" and so forth. Scientific and technical cooperation is developing through the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

I have devoted 20 years of my life to trade between our countries and I say it is hard to imagine a more reliable partner.

T. Nagai ("(Nitimen)"): Our ties are 25 years old. Despite all the obstacles, last year was the most substantial for us in our trade with Soviet organizations in terms of trade turnover and financial results. And how! The firm doubled its indicators! The goods delivered range from gas refineries for Tyumenskaya Oblast to consumer goods.

The correlation between exports to the USSR and imports from your country is better for us than for any other Japanese company.

S. (Oshida) ("(Nisse-Ivai)"): Our trade with the USSR has also increased sharply -- by 50 percent last year. We supply the USSR mainly with machines and equipment and we buy chemical goods, coal, cotton....

I would particularly like to note the cooperation with the all-union "Litsenzintorg" association, with which a total of 23 agreements have already been concluded, including 18 for sophisticated Soviet technology. And 17 licences have been introduced in Japan. For instance, 350 companies in our country use the Soviet method of liquid self-hardening sands in foundry production. This has made work easier for thousands of workers. That is what a successfully acquired licence means.

JAPAN TO TAKE PART IN RIMPAC-82 EXERCISES

PM091147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Forming a Bloc with Washington"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Feb -- Japan is becoming a permanent participant in the multilateral "Pacific Rim" ("Rimpac") naval exercises regularly held by the Pentagon in the Hawaii region. In Rimpac-82 scheduled for March, it will be represented by several destroyers, including missile-carrying ones, ASW aircraft, helicopters and almost 1,000 soldiers. This was announced at a press conference in Tokyo by M. Maeda, chief of staff of the Japanese Navy.

The Rimpac exercises have been held by U.S., Canadian, Australian and New Zealand naval forces since 1971. The Pentagon has always attached great significance to these maneuvers, during which collaboration between the naval forces of NATO and ANZUS countries is rehearsed, and has nurtured the idea of building up the "circle" with new links.

For a long time official Tokyo, with one eye on the clauses of the Constitution and fearful of mass protest demonstrations, declined to take part in Rimpac. However, as the tone in the country became set increasingly by forces insisting on the buildup of Japan's own combat might and more active participation in the Pentagon's dangerous world strategy, the Japanese Government began to change its approach. In 1980 Japan joined the "rim" and a year later promised to send its naval forces thousands of kilometers from its own shores.

All this attests that the Japanese ruling circles are beginning to play an increasingly large part in implementing Washington's military-political plans in Asia and the Pacific basin and in creating the chain of military blocs with which the Pentagon is trying to enmesh the globe.

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Vladimir Pavlov as the new Ambassador of the USSR to Japan.

Vladimir Pavlov was born in 1923. For a lengthy period of time he held important party and state posts. From 1971 he was the USSR's ambassador in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The former ambassador Dmitri Polyanskiy has been relieved of his duties in connection with another appointment.

MARSHAL OGARKOV VISITS VIENTIANE, HANOI 10 FEB

Arrival in Vientiane

LD101430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Feb (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrived here today. He was met at the airport by Sisavat Keobounphan, LPDR minister of the interior and chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of Laos; Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador to the LPDR, and by other officials. An honor guard was provided in honor of the high-ranking Soviet guest. On the same day Nikolay Ogarkov was received by Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR minister of national defense, and had a conversation with him on questions of mutual interest.

Hanoi Departure

LD102200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Feb (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, has paid a 1-day visit to Vientiane. He was received by Khamtai Siphandon, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Hanoi, 10 February (TASS) -- Nikolay Ogarkov's official, friendly visit to Vietnam ended today. He was seen off at the Hanoi Airport by Col Le Truong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, and other Vietnamese military leaders.

KAMPUCHEA EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOVIET AID

PM091507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the State Council, the PRK Council of Ministers and the entire Kampuchean people, and on our own behalf, we sincerely thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the great Soviet people for the warm congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of our national holiday.

Allow us to assure you once again that the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and people of Kampuchea are highly appreciative of the generous, timely and effective help and support given in the past 3 years by the great fraternal Soviet people, help which has promoted the implementation of economic and social transformations and also the strengthening of the country's national defense. The Kampuchean people will always be grateful for this help and support.

We are profoundly convinced that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres between our countries and peoples, founded on the principles of proletarian internationalism, will expand and strengthen with every passing day for the good of our two peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Accept, dear comrades, our fraternal greetings and best wishes for good health and great new successes in your responsible activity to implement the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the PRK State Council, and Chan Si, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

U.S. SENATOR, FARMERS OBJECT TO SANCTIONS

PM01453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[TASS reports: "Criticism of the White House's Actions"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb -- A wave of criticism of the "sanctions" policy which the Reagan administration is trying to pursue with regard to the Soviet Union and Poland is growing in the United States.

Addressing Congress, C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced serious doubts as to the correctness of the actions of the White House, which is punishing Americans themselves, above all, with its measures of economic discrimination. "The sanctions imposed are having an adverse effect on the American people and are worsening relations between the United States and its West European allies. It is the United States and no one else that is making a fool of itself. We ourselves are now sawing off the branch on which we are sitting," the senator emphasized.

C. Percy voiced great concern and disquiet at the fact that the Reagan administration intends to broaden discriminatory political and economic restrictions on relations with Poland and the USSR. According to him, this will bring the Americans neither laurels nor political benefits.

The White House's threats to embargo sales of feed grain to the USSR considerably reduce the trade potential of American exporters of agricultural produce, sharply limit its production in the country and help to deepen the recession in this sphere, J. Finlayson, a spokesman for the North American Grain Exporters Association, declared.

Speaking at the hearings in one of the subcommittees of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he emphasized that the stand taken by Washington has "paralyzed the U.S. grain market" at a time when world purchase prices for agricultural products are already at a low level as a result of decreased demand.

The introduction of such restrictions in the past and threats to resort to them in the future, the spokesman for the grain producers' association said, "do tremendous harm" to the United States and give it a reputation as an unreliable partner in the international market.

New York, 5 Feb -- One of the biggest organizations of American farmers -- the Illinois State Farmers Bureau, which unites more than 300,000 people -- has called on the Reagan administration to abandon the sanctions policy. On behalf of all bureau members H. Steele, president of this organization, sent President Reagan a letter emphasizing that such measures hit American farmers hard above all, without doing any harm to the Soviet Union.

As the Chicago TRIBUNE reports, "The White House has not yet replied to H. Steele's letter."

BAYBAKOV: SOCIALIST STATES SLATE AID FOR POLAND

LD101214 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] In an interview for the weekly MOSCOW NEWS, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Baybakov has reported that countries of the socialist economic community have decided to give Poland substantial assistance to stabilize its economy. An agreement to that effect was reached at a recent meeting in Cuba of the organization's Committee for Cooperation and Planning.

Attention was given to supplying raw materials to the enterprises in Poland and also to the construction sites, where work was suspended when the capitalist countries stopped delivering equipment.

Nikolay Baybakov stressed that the policy conducted by the United States against Poland is doomed to fail.

PRAVDA CITES CORVALAN, NHAN DAN ON POLAND

PM091655 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 February publishes on page 4 a 750-word TASS dispatch datelined Bogota, 4 February, under the heading "L. Corvalan: Reaction in Poland Shall Not Pass." The report cites Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, writing in the Colombian newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA on on the situation in Poland. Corvalan sees no inconsistency in President Reagan's "support for Pinochet and indignation at the measures imposed by the government headed by Gen W. Jaruzelski," since "in both cases Reagan is defending imperialism's interests, not those of the peoples of Poland and Chile." On behalf of Chilean communists he states, "we are on the side of socialist Poland:"

The same paper publishes on page 5 under the heading "Gross Interference" a 500-word TASS report datelined Hanoi, 4 February, citing NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, on Polish events. NHAN DAN reportedly notes U.S. "hypocrisy" over the Polish issue and expresses support for the "decisions of the Polish state and the Polish people."

LODZ MILL SOCIAL COMMISSION SUPPORTS WORKERS

PM101345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Polish Reportage": "Vital Concerns"]

[Text] Lodz — a misfortune befell a worker at the Lodz Gwardia Ludowa spinning mill. A gas leak at his apartment led to an accident. Fortunately, no one was injured, although some household property was damaged. The next day representatives from the mill -- members of the Social and Consumer Services Commission -- visited the worker. As is customary, they gave him moral support, ascertained the extent of the damage, discussed what the man needed most, and then presented the enterprise administration with their conclusion as to what aid to render.

This incident was recalled by foreman Marian Szamburski, chairman of the mill's Social and Consumer Service Commission, when I asked him how the commission was working and what he saw as his main tasks. Now that the activity of trade unions has been temporarily suspended under the conditions of martial law, similar public groups have been created at many Polish enterprises. Let us look at them more closely, using the example of this quite typical group operating at a Lodz factory.

The commission was created on the party organization's initiative. That is natural. After all, in the course of the 18 months accompanied by the escalation of strikes and anarchy, people at many enterprises had come with their worries to the party committees, since Solidarity figures most frequently ducked out of solving workers' social and consumer service problems. It is not surprising that even now the party organizations are paying special attention to these questions.

And here, at the Gwardia Ludowa mill, next to the party committee, there is a room whose door carries a handwritten sign reading "Social and Consumer Services Commission." Sixteen people representing all shops and sections have been elected to it by the collective. I asked Party Committee Secretary Mieczyslaw Teodorczyk what sort of people they were, and heard the following reply:

"Above all they are authoritative people, the sort of people who are respected and trusted. Many of them were involved in trade union work before, directly in the shops, among people. The commission includes none of those who in the recent past made themselves out to be trade union figures but in fact engaged in political intrigue, only knew how to engage in endless discussions, wanted to instill hatred for socialism in people and incited them to strike. Nor could it include any of them -- first, they are, after all, essentially incapable of dealing with specific matters which concern people, and second, there is no trust in them among the collective."

As is well known, trust comes with deeds. And the Social and Consumer Service Commission has many deeds to its credit. Special consideration is given those in greatest need of assistance. Housing, labor safety, material aid in monitoring the utilization of the enterprises' social fund, operation of the canteen and provision of foodstuffs for the workers -- you cannot enumerate all its concerns. The latter problem is very topical when you consider that the majority of workers are women, and standing in line at stores takes up a great deal of time. There are two kiosks for selling food at the mill. True, some months ago there was little order in their operation (something would arrive, people would rush to the Kiosk, and those who could leave their workplace were those who gained). Now the commission has organized matters so foodstuffs are distributed around the shops where they are handed out to each person in accordance with the established norm....

Commission Chairman Marian Szamburski described the point of his present social work to us as follows:

"After everything that has happened in our country it will take time for real trade unions of working people to start to operate again. But their temporary absence must not affect the workers' interests. When it comes to satisfying his daily concerns at the enterprise, there can be no interruption, no 'blank spots.' Hence the enormous significance of our work. Much depends on it, primarily the collective's morale."

This morale could be felt during my meeting with the mill's aktiv. About 30 people were gathered in the reading room. The shift had just ended so many were still in their coveralls.

I have frequently taken part recently in the sort of frank, emotional conversations which always occur when people are speaking of something painful. Initially -- and that is probably understandable -- stern, bitter judgements of the recent past prevail. You feel people's desire to understand why the devastating crisis actually erupted in the country and why it lasted so long. This time, too, there was a settling of accounts with the past. Peopel spoke angrily of the course pernicious to the people steered by the extremists and counterrevolutionaries from Solidarity. As toolmaker Henryk Dluzniewski succinctly noted, "The workers believe that these politicos and adventurists have simply misled them."

Of course, it is important to learn from the past. But life goes on, you must think of the future, and people understand that (voice from the auditorium: "Discussions about what has happened won't put goods in the stores!").

What are these present-day concerns? They are now being discussed extensively among the workers and at party meetings. Foreman Marian Owczarek, secretary of a shop party organization, stressed that the party members' activity is increasing markedly, party meetings are raising production issues acutely and efficiently.

For instance, the mill (a situation typical of many enterprises) is experiencing a shortage of raw materials, primarily imported raw materials from the West, and searching and maneuvering are needed to ensure a normal working rhythm in the future. Great interest is being displayed in the introduction of the economic reform and above all in the new retail prices for goods introduced 1 February. People mostly understand that actual reform in the economy, stabilization of the internal market and conquering inflation are inconceivable without this enforced measure. But something else worries them: They are concerned about fair operation of the system of compensations, about having families with low and average wages lose out less on it, and about the operation of material incentives in production life not being diminished in the process.

From both the succinct and the lengthier responses I heard in the Lodz mill reading room, I felt how much people need a specific and clear action program for each and every person aimed at wiping out the consequences of the crisis. That is why talk frequently turned to the speech delivered by Army General W. Jaruzelski at the recent Sejm session. My interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the party and government are firmly and consistently steering a course toward defending socialist gains and that a resolute rebuff had been dealt to the counterrevolutionary forces trying to dismantle the system and wrest Poland from its tested friends and allies. The steps which have been taken -- everyone agreed -- were necessary to create conditions for the normal work of millions of people and it is a very good thing that these conditions have now been created.

"W. Jaruzelski's speech," Henryk Dluzniewski said, "contained the foundations of a program for emerging from the crisis. We shall fulfill it, find our feet and prove the strength of socialism and then we shall have won a definitive victory over our opponents."

"The words heard at the Sejm," the worker Maria (Tsuker) joined in the conversation, "made an impression because they are truthful, they do not invite people into cloud-cuckoo-land but keep their feet on the ground, and do not sidestep difficulties and problems. But they will become reality only when they are backed up by our labor."

There is simply no way except productive work by each person in his sector. That is what the majority now think. It is no accident that a marked increase in labor discipline can be observed almost everywhere at enterprises. At that Lodz mill the number of cases of absenteeism in January was half what it was 2-3 months ago. Where production is supplied with raw and semifinished materials, output is increasing.

People -- I could sense from my talk in the reading room -- have one more abiding concern, which they expressed in the words: "If only order and calm are preserved." The memory is still fresh of the upheavals they experienced recently, which were provoked by the forces of counterrevolution, and of the atmosphere of strike hysteria, conflict and uncertainty over the future which paralyzed society. Hence the firm conviction that this should not recur and the denunciation of the attempts -- which are rare but do occur -- to disrupt the tranquillity of society. People realize that there are still "friends of the people" who would like to plunge the country into an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy again. On the last Saturday in January the extremists made their presence felt in Gdansk, where they tried to organize a demonstration under antisocialist slogans. This fact in itself confirmed that the opponents of socialism have not laid down their arms and that vigilance should not be forgotten.

...Everyday concerns. They are constantly attended by hopes that things will nonetheless be better. Stanislaw Luczynski, a labor veteran who has worked at the Gwardia Ludowa mill for several decades and has been a member of the PZPR since its foundation, put it well:

"I am a natural optimist. And I believe my generation has the right to be optimistic. We well remember the first postwar years. It was far harder then -- the country lay in ruins, internal reaction was attacking us with weapons. And what happened? We held out and survived and constructed plants and cities and carried out industrialization. It is hard now, too. Many problems have piled up, a great deal of work has to be done and initially we will have to do without some things. But I am sure we will emerge from the difficulties as we should. And socialist Poland will be even stronger because it is not frenzied politicians, not counterrevolutionaries of every stripe, but we, the working people, who will remain its masters."

SECRETARY HAIG VISIT TO PORTUGAL, SPAIN VIEWED

Negotiations With Eanes

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig came for an official visit here from Madrid. In the course of his stay in Portugal Alexander Haig will hold negotiations with Portugal's President General Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira. He will also meet General Secretary of the Socialist Party Mario Soares.

Though the official agenda of negotiations has not been published, the local press believes that the former commander of the NATO joint forces in Europe will pay the main attention to questions of extension of the American military presence in Portugal. The build up of the combat equipment status of the Portuguese Armed Forces and their role in the alliance and will also try to pacify the Portuguese allies as to consequences of Spain's entry into NATO for Portugal. Another important subject of the coming contacts, newspapers believe, will be the discussion of the situation in the south of the African continent. According to Washington's designs, it is exactly Portugal that should play the role of a go-between the government of the People's Republic of Angola and the United States in solution of the problem of Namibia.

'Militaristic Course'

LD102150 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig used his visit to the Iberian Peninsula to stronger tie Spain and Portugal in the militaristic course of the American administration. That was exactly the purpose of the Washington emissary's negotiations with the top leaders in Madrid and Lisbon.

At meetings in Madrid Alexander Haig did not conceal that the United States seeks to build its relations with Spain on the basis of military cooperation aiming at strengthening U.S. military positions in Western Europe. The current negotiations on American military bases in Spain and the American military aid programme will reflect the character of links between the two states, stressed the U.S. secretary of state at a press conference.

Military issues were also mainly discussed at Alexander Haig's negotiations in Lisbon where he sought to attain Portugal's more active role in NATO and expansion of the American military presence on the Portuguese territory. Much attention was paid to U.S. plans to modernize and enlarge the air base on the Azores archipelago. That base was repeatedly used as a transshipping point for transfer of U.S. military equipment and troops to "hot spots" of the world. The Pentagon now allocates more than two million dollars to enlarge the base. Alexander Haig's visit to the Iberian Peninsula has shown that the American administration views its allies in Western Europe only as a springboard for furthering Washington's militaristic plans.

PRAVDA REPORTS MARCHAIS SPEECH AT PCF CONGRESS

PM101007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents' report under the rubric "The 24th PCF Congress": "Comrade Georges Marchais' Report"]

[Text] Paris, 4 Feb -- As already reported, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has delivered the PCF Central Committee report at the 24th PCF Congress, which is being held in the Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen.

The 24th PCF Congress, he said, is taking place in a completely new political situation and to a considerable degree the responsibility which now rests with us did not exist before. This responsibility arises from our party's very role, since we are the party of the working people, the party of those for whom social transformations are a vital issue. We are the party of socialism for France.

We have a duty to do all we can to respond to the country's expectations, a duty to do everything in our power to define the prospects now opening up with a view to creating the conditions for progress. We are fully determined to do this. French women and men can rest assured that the PCF will make every effort to implement changes.

The speaker recalled that the draft 24th congress resolution analyzes in detail the lessons of the past and defines the tasks for the future. Such an analysis was needed. The years we have lived through have been marked by a tense political and ideological struggle resulting in the situation which I have sopken of. During those same years, our party last spring suffered a serious failure in the elections. The causes of what happened and the lessons to be drawn from it were thoroughly analyzed during an extensive precongress discussion. For nearly 4 months communists have all been seriously, ardently discussing their party's activity. For 9 weeks L'HUMANITE has regularly printed comrades' contributions in its precongress forum. This analysis has not only covered recent years but has touched on the PCF's entire history in past decades.

Of course, G.Marchais noted, in carrying out this analysis we communists of today are in no way setting ourselves the goal of shifting our responsibility onto the party leaders and activists of earlier generations. For us communists responsibility is collective, we all assume it. The critical observations we have made have been voiced by the entire party. This is an act of political boldness inspired by the will to define the ways to future success. As long ago as the 23d congress we spoke of our "strategic backwardness." We now set the goal of overcoming it.

Today we can see very clearly that since the fifties our country and the entire world have undergone a profound transformation which has disclosed one reality: The impossibility, for capitalism, of answering the new questions posed by social development, the depth of the crisis which capitalism is undergoing, the need to replace that system and establish a socialism conforming to French conditions. Thus the question of changing society took its place directly on the agenda as a "concrete response to society's urgent problems." Socialist transformations in France became a vital issue, the axis of entire social movement. But it took us 20 years to define in concrete form what the French style of socialism is and how to attain that goal.

The speaker dwelt on the problems which arose in connection with the 1972 signing of the joint government program of the left. By confining itself to the proposal for an interim stage whose aims were not sufficiently clearly defined, he said, the party helped bring about the weakening or even the abandonment of the struggle over the crucial question of the content of the necessary transformations of French society. We helped to smooth over the differences existing between us and our partner -- the Socialist Party [PS] -- and thereby helped to extend its influence among the masses. To some degree this process was promoted by the election system, which is dangerous to the cause of democracy, and also by the fact that twice, in 1965 and 1974, the Communist Party did not nominate its own candidate for the presidential elections. Thus by losing sight of the need to constantly assert our party's autonomous, independent nature we were weakened in the face of the offensive from rightwing forces and big capital, and also in the face of the PS, which made no secret of its aim -- that of bringing about a substantial weakening of the PCF.

All this, G. Marchais stressed, is being said in order to elaborate a strategy which will make it possible to overcome the laggardness which has arisen and formulate a solid basis for future work.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions associated with France's progress toward socialism. He stressed that the draft 24th PCF Congress resolution gives a clear answer to this question. The answer is socialism in the French style, democratic socialism, self-managing socialism. Of course, he went on to note: Socialism everywhere has fundamental criteria in common. There are the socialization of the basic means of production, working people's power with the working class in the leading role, the progressive satisfaction of society's growing material and cultural needs and the profound transformation of social relations.

The society we offer is above all a society of justice, G. Marchais said. Naturally, we do not raise the question of justice in abstract form, outside of the real conditions of our country and our time.

The speaker described the development of French society in recent decades and noted that at present more than 80 percent of the country's employed population are engaged in hired labor. The indisputable achievements of scientific and technical progress have not made things easier for the working people but have, on the contrary, caused massive loss of skills. Instead of improving working conditions, the growth in production and labor productivity has, as a rule, helped to strengthen exploitation. The mass media, in particular television, have to a considerable degree become an instrument for the manipulation of public opinion, the spread of obscurantism, the standardization of thought and the imposition of alienation among people. Half of all French people do not read books, or read very little. At present, the speaker went on, 10 percent of French families own 60 percent of the national wealth, while half of French families have only 5.5 percent of the national wealth. Poverty has by no means disappeared in France, and social inequality has become even more acute. That is the reality of the crisis which French society is undergoing.

This is a crisis of the capitalist system, the speaker stressed; its important cause is the desire of big capital to increase profits, the very nature of capitalist society, which leads to increased unemployment, rising inflation, the deepening of the currency crisis, the intensification and deterioration of working conditions and the squandering of natural resources. Capitalist society displays a complete inability to resolve the burning problems of social development. That is the essence of the crisis in French society. It is a universal crisis, simultaneously embracing the economic, social and political spheres of life, ideology, culture and morality. We can only break this vicious circle by building another society. That is why the establishment of a just society is the priority demand in our time.

A society of justice is above all a society of full employment. The right to work, the right for everyone to have stable job -- that is the first distinctive feature of socialism. The society of justice also makes provision for increased purchasing power, a substantial improvement in working conditions and access and equal rights for all to health care, education, sports and cultural assets.

The speaker went on to set out the PCF stance on the problems of the country's economic development and the nationalization issue. France needs a new type of economic development, he said. Its implementation presupposes the transfer of the major means of production and exchange to the ownership of the whole of society and requires the development of the public sector of the economy and the guaranteeing of its leading role.

We regard nationalization as a matter of vital importance, G. Marchais stated, precisely because it accords fully with today's needs in a country like ours. It is absurd to think that new economic growth can be secured in conditions where big capital holds the levers of control. But at the same time French-style socialism is inconceivable without the existence, alongside the state sector, of other forms of social ownership, and also of a sector of the economy based on private ownership. An economic system of this kind, the speaker noted, presupposes broad participation by the working people in the management of enterprises.

The French people, the speaker went on, have rich historical experience of the struggle for democratic rights and freedoms -- experience which shows that freedom is won through struggle.

Since its foundation the PCF has consistently waged a struggle against injustice and in defense of the oppressed. In 1975 we elaborated a declaration of freedoms. We propose to incorporate it in the country's Constitution. In this declaration we propose, as well as guaranteeing what has already been achieved, to ensure for our people the new freedoms which are necessary for the building of a socialist society.

In the conditions of our country and our age, the speaker went on to state, France's progress toward socialism has been and remains the cause of the majority of the people, and the creation of such a majority with clear aims and tasks must be carried out by democratic means. But these means must give nobody any illusions. Our aim is the transformation of society and the elimination of exploiter capital in all spheres. Thus it is a question of a fierce class struggle, a confrontation in which the opponents of change do everything possible to deceive to mislead, to threaten and to sow discord.

Our strategy has nothing in common with the deadening concept of gradual evolution whereby you can only wait for the voters to make their way to the polling booths every 5 or 7 years. Nor do we think that the French bourgeoisie will break with its age-old authoritarian traditions. To assert that progress toward socialism must take place by democratic, peaceful means signifies quite simply that these changes can be carried out in France at each specific moment only where there is a correlation of forces such that the bourgeoisie is unable to resort to violence and coercion.

Is it possible to create such a people's majority? With whom must we move forward toward the necessary changes today? With the people engaged in hired labor, of whom there are now 18 million in France, a considerable proportion of the intelligentsia, the peasant masses, numerous merchants, craftsmen and small businessmen, in a word, the vast majority of our people, all those whose social situation, living and working conditions and most vital needs and interests dictate the need to transform society. And the party still has much to do, the speaker said, to extend the present boundaries of the people's movement created by its efforts.

It is the working class which must and can be involved first and foremost in the battle for the necessary changes. To promote the recognition of its role and place in the country's life is the priority task which we set ourselves, G. Marchais stated. This is a difficult task. The composition of the working class has changed considerably. New strata of the working people have merged with it as a result of the new forms of exploitation practiced by the bosses. The bourgeoisie is trying to use these changes to cause discord among the workers' ranks. That sets new and complex problems for the party.

The speaker also noted the need for more active party work among women, young people, the intelligentsia and working people with religious beliefs.

Justice, freedom, fraternity, peace -- these are the distinctive features of the new society we seek, G. Marchais went on. They accord with the dearest aspirations of the vast majority of our people and make it possible to envisage the people's unification on a scale far beyond the bounds of any political majority which has existed before. We wish to create just such a unification.

Our path of struggle is also the path of the union of leftwing forces and agreements between our party and the PS, the PCF secretary general stated. As was stressed at the 23d congress, we are in favor of agreements which preserve autonomy of action for each of our parties, accord with the real level of the people's movement, reaffirm that which unites us without suppressing the differences and promote union and struggle.

That is precisely the essence of the agreements which we have concluded with the PS after the presidential and parliamentary elections and during the subsequent period. They have made it possible to establish and then confirm cooperation between our two parties in government on the basis of the solidarity of government members and within the framework of the government majority.

We seek an honorable, effective union of the left, helping to ensure that the necessary coordination of actions to meet the country's expectations is maintained between the two parties in conditions of complete clarity.

This is the strategy which has determined all our party's actions since the leftwing victory in the elections. We made a full contribution to this victory by placing at the center of the election struggle the question of a change of political power and then by calling for the unification of all the people's forces to ensure victory for F. Mitterrand at the presidential elections and to secure a leftwing majority in the National Assembly.

The communists seek to make the same kind of contribution by participating in the new government and the new parliamentary majority. We are doing this with the aim of responding to the country's expectations as expressed during last year's elections. However, there are many obstacles along this path. Big capital is not reconciled to its defeat.

From the very first the capitalists began to exert economic, financial, political and ideological pressure, came out against the extension of the working people's rights and against government measures aimed at reducing unemployment and organized a "capital investments strike.' Their aim is clear -- to retard as much as possible the implementation of social and democratic reforms.

Taking as a whole the first measures adopted by the Government in France and those which are at the stage of implementation, it may be said that they are moving in the right direction. But we must not close our eyes to the fact that very difficult problems still exist. These are unemployment, which now affects more than 2 million people, inflation, which is cutting the purchasing power of working families, and violations of democratic rights at enterprises and outside them. In order to resolve these problems the people's masses must be constantly mobilized. The French will judge us precisely on how these problems are resolved.

The PCF seeks to promote such a resolution by taking part in the government. We seek to do the same in Parliament and throughout the country. This is the task set by all the party's organizations, all its members, all its elected figures and the communist ministers. But while fighting for the concrete tasks which now face the PCF, communists do not lose sight of their long-term aim -- that of achieving democratic, self-managing socialism.

Speaking of French foreign policy, G. Marchais noted that it must be based on the principles of peace, independence, security, democracy and justice for all states.

France is in the western part of Europe. In many spheres it has close ties with its EEC neighbors. Blocs exist in the world today. France is a member of the Atlantic alliance. We take these facts into account in our assessment of the present and the future.

At the same time, in our opinion, the existence of blocs promotes neither the interests of the world's peoples nor our country's interests. That is why we advocate their simultaneous disbandment.

Our fundamental principle is the refusal to subjugate Europe to anyone, in any form, either today or tomorrow. To suppose the opposite is simply to offend us. In any event we do defend and will resolutely defend France's independence and sovereignty. In the present international situation, while acknowledging the responsibility arising from its alliances, France must maintain full freedom of actions in any conditions. France will thereby be able to extend its international ties and cooperation with "third world" and socialist countries. In establishing a new type of relations with other states it will promote the emergence of ties which will have a favorable effect on its economic, political and social development. By supporting other peoples' struggle for peace, justice, freedom and independence France will at the same time obtain new means of ensuring its own democratic development.

In helping France play a fitting role we are at the center of a battle which gains its true meaning with the active principation of all communists: the battle for mankind's liberation.

We are all the more determined to give this battle the necessary scope and force because in recent years imperialism has launched a powerful international campaign of machinations and lies. I wish to dwell on the campaign on the theme of "human rights."

You will rightly tell me that representatives of the capitalist system are cynical enough to pose as defenders of human rights. Representatives of the system which, throughout the globe, has killed, tortured, imprisoned, humiliated, put under arms, deported, persecuted, exiled, profaned, exploited and expropriated, and which is continuing to do all this wherever it can. Capitalism bears the responsibility for two world wars, for colonial wars, for innumerable civil wars and repressions. It is continuing to whip up the arms race.

In foreign policy, American and international capitalism seeks to close down the peoples' prospect of finding a democratic way out of the crisis and to place obstacles in the path which is leading them to liberation and socialism. Then there is the anxiety which American capitalism feels in the face of long-term plans for the development of the socialist countries. These countries must resolve important problems, but unlike capitalist countries they know nothing of the crisis which is expressed in the 10 million unemployed in the United States and in the same number of unemployed in the EEC.

Thus the organizers of the campaign in "defense" of human rights pursue not humanitarian or moral goals but political goals, since capitalism is incapable of destroying real socialism by military means and is therefore trying to destroy faith in it by means of its own propaganda (and the French mass media make their contribution to this). At the same time imperialism tries to "destabilize" this of that socialist country.

We look the truth in the face. We want freedoms for working people, for all peoples, all countries. It is important for the fate of peace, democracy and socialism in France that all our working people and all people of good will are aware of that.

And of course, nothing is more valuable than every person's right to live in peace. Some 37 years without a world war -- that is a great gain. But it must not be forgotten that the arms race unleashed by imperialism seriously threatens the peoples' security and mankind's future. What huge sums are spent on it, when they could be used to promote universal progress and development!

Thus is France and Europe still greater strength must be gained by the people's movement, which has already reached an unprecedented scale and is developing in numerous forms, with the aim of stopping the arms race and finding a political solution to all conflicts at the conference table.

It is necessary rapidly to adopt realistic steps aimed at disarmament: while retaining the existing equilibrium of forces, we must limit and reduce the numbers of medium-range missiles and all nuclear arms. The neutron bomb must be banned in all countries.

That is why we consider it necessary for the cause of peace for positive results to be achieved at the Geneva talks and also in the course of the Madrid meeting, which is to resume in a few days' time.

We know, of course, that you cannot build in a day a world without weapons, a world without wars, but we must strive for this; there is no alternative to detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament. Human life has too great value to allow the powers of capital to dispose of it as they see fit.

French communists are in solidarity with all forces in the world which advocate peace, progress, social justice, democratic freedoms, national independence and socialism. A leading place among these forces is occupied by communist parties.

G. Marchais dwelt in particular detail on the PCF's solidarity with communist parties in the socialist countries. He noted that the experience of building socialism in various countries does much to stimulate and enrich the French communists' world outlook and struggle. Socialism, in today's complex reality, is a system which answers the era's main needs.

We must not oversimplify the realities of socialist creation, we must neither embellish them nor blacken them. As history shows, no social transformation has been easy, has been free from confrontations and contradictions, has taken place without a struggle. Building socialism and changing the lives of millions, even billions, of people means moving mountains.

Taking this into account, there is not and cannot be, scientifically speaking, a "model" of socialism for all life's instances. The socialist countries' achievements were accomplished in spite of civil wars, interventions, external threats, in spite of World War II and the burden of the arms race imposed by imperialism's policy.

The speaker resolutely rebuffed the apologists of capitalism who try to bemoan the fate of the working people who are building socialism, the fate of peoples who have cast off the colonial yoke, and yet keep quiet about the fact that the development of capitalism, which is now in the grip of a crisis, is accompanied everywhere by a string of indescribable crimes. In this connection the speaker sharply criticized U.S. President Reagan, who organized a television "show" aimed against the Polish people which was, according to G. Marchais, laughable and at the same time sickening.

This Hollywood operation ended in complete fiasco. And how could it be otherwise? How could the peoples take seriously expatiations on human rights coming from the respresentative of an American imperialism which laid waste Vietnam, destroyed a million of its sons and daughters, dropped on that country twice the weight of all the bombs used in World War II, destroyed nearly half the sown areas and forests with napalm and defoliant -- that imperialism which is even today continuing the killings in El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti and which supports corrupt dictatorships throughout the world.

G. Marchais profoundly criticized the views of those who try to discredit socialism by stating that the building of the new society is "too costly" to the peoples and that certain flaws are organically inherent in its creation in the existing socialist countries. He said that flaws of this kind are inherent only in capitalism, while for socialism the errors which occur and their consequences are deviations from the rule, from normal development.

Nothing, absolutely nothing gives grounds for asserting that the peoples who are building socialism have reached an impasse and are incapable of making further progress or powerless to resolve existing problems by their own efforts, according to their own views. That, G. Marchais said, is a thesis whose absurdity is plain to see if only because of the conclusion to which it leads. Is it really true that the peoples of the socialist countries chose the wrong path? And therefore that the only thing that now remains for them to do is to think about reverting to capitalism?

Whether people like it or not, the speaker went on, the class struggle is progressing on a worldwide scale. Here the prime role is played by the socialist countries. With their weight and influence in the world they prevent the instigators of war from resorting to a nuclear adventure. They have ensured — not without difficulty -- that peaceful coexistence has become established in international relations. They are, so to speak, the guarantee of peace. At the same time the peoples can only gain from the development of economic, trade, scientific and cultural ties and cooperation with the socialist countries. Finally, these states are the bulwark of the liberation struggle which is under way on the planet, the national liberation struggle in particular.

One of the foundations of our own strategy rests on the realities of the modern world, the change which has taken place in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, national independence and peace.

To forget this and to seek to isolate our struggle from other forces fighting against capitalism and for socialism would be suicidal.

Our position of solidarity toward the fraternal parties in power does not exclude the possibility, the speaker went on, of the existence of certain differences. In the course of frank discussions we, as a party with a sense of responsibility, say what we have to say, but without in the least advancing our policy as a "model" or claiming to preach at anyone.

Speaking of the PCF's solidarity with the struggle of communist parties in other capitalist countries, G. Marchais noted in particular that the struggle for social transformations in those countries, headed by communists, is increasingly frequently aligning itself directly with the struggle against the arms race. The mighty wave of protests against NATO plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the demand for disarmament have become the distinctive feature of the present period. In this connection we again reaffirm the importance of class solidarity on the part of the working class movement in Europe and of its cohesion in the struggle for social progress, peace and cooperation on the continent.

Touching on the question of "Eurocommunism," the speaker stated that French communists regard it as one expression of the growing diversity of the world revolutionary movement. But, in our understanding, diversity must in no way lead to the disunity of the movement. On the contrary, we seek solidarity, taking everyone's specific features into account, and the possible rapprochement of our positions.

International solidarity is taking on very broad scope, and we consider it necessary to extend it not only to relations with communist parties but to relations with all forces which strive for democracy, peace and the peoples' freedom, above all the national liberation and progressive movements in developing countries. Given the great diversity of forms, G. Marchais said, these movements set themselves the goal of building a new society based on social justice and human dignity. They meet with many difficulties and with problems of backwardness inherited from colonialism, and with pressure and imperialist discrimination.

The PCF, G. Marchais stated, is also prepared to specify all the possibilities of joint actions with socialist and social democratic parties, particularly in Europe -- actions which accord with the people's interests, such as the defense of peace and the struggle for disarmament.

The speaker then dwelt on the tasks of intraparty work. He noted that the PCF has been able and will be able to remain true to the revolutionary choice of 1920 in the most complex conditions. We do this because the party unites people from different strata of society -- in a word, the world of labor. For communists, carrying out party work does not mean confining ourselves to periodical voting in elections or participating sporadically in actions organized by the party. The main thing is to increase the party's influence and rally its ranks while at the same time working among the masses, in the midst of the working people.

Since the main front of the struggle in our time is the confrontation between labor and capital, the first field for our operations is the enterprises. It is there that the capitalists extract their profits and invent new forms of exploitation. That is why the party's attention must remain focused on the work of [party] cells at enterprises. The speaker self-critically noted shortcomings in the PCF's work in this sphere.

The entry of communists into the government and the transition from opposition into the ruling majority sets the PCF the task of elaborating new tactics. We have no a priori formulas for this, it is a matter of collective creativity by all communists, who must be the vanguard of the working people's masses.

G. Marchais particularly noted the role of the communist press, which brings the truth to the people and supports the struggle of the working strata of the population.

The revolutionary press must be given revolutionary support. The PCF sets itself the task of developing communist theory, studying and generalizing from the rich experience of the working class' struggle and answering the questions raised by movement along the path of transforming society. It is necessary to improve and extend the system of communists' political and theoretical education. The PCF's organizational principle has been and remains democratic centralism, G. Marchais said to applause from the delegates.

Naturally, all our activity must lead to a growth in the party's ranks. At the end of 1981 the PCF had more than 710,000 members, which is the highest figure since the liberation. We must carry out constant work among the millions of people who gained hope last spring and persuade them that they can bring that hope to fruition by joining our ranks.

Concluding the report, the PCF secretary general said: Our congress is taking place under the slogan "Building Socialism in French Colors." "Yes, building it. We want to unite all our people's living forces, so that the people gain a socialist society, a more just, freer society in accordance with the demands of our time."

FINLAND'S SORSA VIEWS MISSILE REDUCTION HOPES

PM091653 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Feb 82 p 13

[Thomas Oelander dispatch: "Soviet Union More Willing To Disarm Since Reagan"]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb -- The Soviet Government wants to begin discussions with the United States on a declaration of intent which will clearly specify the objectives of the Geneva talks on the limitation of the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The declaration will also fix how these objectives can be reached in stages.

Finnish Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa told journalists this Thursday [4 February] after 2 days of talks with Soviet leaders. Sorsa is in Moscow as the leader of a delegation from the Socialist International's disarmament committee.

Sorsa said: "The declaration is the first step in a three-point Soviet plan."

If agreement on a declaration of intent is possible Moscow wants the next stage to be the reduction of the number of medium-range missiles at present in Europe by 1/3 by 1985.

The second phase would involve a ban on the deployment of new missiles in Europe and at the same time the Russians would unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet missiles in Europe, as they have already proposed.

Sorsa pointed out that he did not know what particular weapon types Moscow thought should be included in the first joint reduction.

The third stage would be the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe by 1990.

The main idea behind the Soviet plan is to get something positive moving since the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union are threatened with a shortage of time. Everything indicates that they have reached an impasse. At his meeting with Sorsa Wednesday [13 February] President Brezhnev gave the impression of pessimism.

According to the 1979 NATO decision a start will be made on the deployment of the new U.S. weapons -- cruise missile and Pershing II missiles -- in Western Europe next year if there are no concrete results from the negotiations between the superpowers.

It was Sorsa's view that a great change in the U.S. attitude to disarmament has taken place since Reagan's arrival at the White House.

"The United States is now pursuing a policy of power. Disarmament is not as important a question as it was," he said. "The United States is not striving for such swift results as the Soviet Union. The two sides are far apart."

The Sorsa delegation was unable to confirm or deny reports from a West German parliamentarian who said that he had received Soviet information that a week ago the Soviet Union stopped deploying medium-range missiles in the western Soviet Union.

NEPOROZHNIY RECEIVES IRANIAN ENERGY DELEGATION

GF101159 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Iranian delegation headed by Energy Minister Ghafuri-Fard, which is abroad on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution, was received today by Soviet Minister for Power and Electrification Neporozhniy.

During the meeting the members of the Iranian delegation familiarized themselves with the progress made in the Soviet energy industry. The head of the Iranian delegation thanked the hosts for the warm welcome they have received and pointed out that Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of energy is to the advantage of both nations.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS IRAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD101848 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb TASS -- In building its relations with Iran, the Soviet Union has always been guided by the principles of equality, goodneighbourliness, non-interference into internal affairs, mutually-beneficial cooperation. This was said today at a public meeting at the Moscow House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries, devoted to the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution. The meeting was opened by Professor Yevgeniy Bergeyev, president of the Central Board of the Soviet Society of Cultural Links With Iran.

Speaking of the anti-imperialist character of the Iranian revolution, he emphasized that the Iranian revolution opened the way to the people of Iran to freedom and prosperity. "We sincerely desire success to the Iranian people," said Professor Yevgeniy Sergeyev," and are ready to develop good relations with the Iranian people."

Speaking at the meeting, members of the Soviet Society of Cultural Links With Iran expressed surprise over the termination in Tehran of activities of the Iranian Society of Cultural Links With the USSR. The society, speakers emphasized, functioned for almost 40 years and frequently it was persecuted by the shah authorities and the secret SAVAK police. It made a profound contribution to the development of mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Iran.

Members of the Soviet Society of Cultural Links With Iran stressed their desire to continue their activities, firmly believing that development of cultural links and mutual understanding accord with the supreme interests of both neighboring countries.

Muhammad Gandi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, addressed the meeting.

WEINBERGER TRYING TO EXPLOIT ACCORDS WITH OMAN

LD102218 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has arrived in Oman from Saudi Arabia. During his tour of the Middle East he is trying to exploit the military agreements with these two countries, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, in order to make this organization a closed military political bloc serving the interests of American imperialism. In this connection Weinberger is particularly seeking an agreement for the formation of an American-Saudi committee for military cooperation and for the delivery of AWACS spy-aircraft to Riyadh which should supply the command of the American Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] with strategic military information. He is also talking about the great importance of the American-Omani agreements which have made the south of the Arabian Peninsula a bridgehead for U.S. imperialist expansion.

Oman attracts the Pentagon's great interest by virtue of its important strategic position at the mouth of the Arab Gulf.

The London TIMES says that the United States is quickly turning Oman into an American fortress and is about to allocate it a major role in supporting the RDF's actions. The military base which is being built in Zufar, opposite the borders of the PDRY is by no means the only military installation on which the American corps of engineers is working. The TIMES itself has reported that the Americans have in fact started rebuilding the runways at Thamarit base to enable them to receive the heavy military transport aircraft if the United States finds it necessary to transport military hardware and additional munitions to the RDF. Moreover, vast works are being carried out on Al-Masirah Island opposite the southeastern shores of Oman. The Pentagon is now using the former British air base there but it does not meet all its requirements. A new airfield is being built there that would enable fighter aircraft and antisubmarine aircraft to be stationed there permanently. In addition to all these, work is being carried out to widen and develop the installations of the Port of Muscat where ships of the U.S. Navy in the northwest Indian Ocean, which are there to frighten the littoral states, drop anchor for supplies and for the rest of their sailors.

According to ENGINEERING NEWS RECORD, which has close links with the military construction monopolies, the Pentagon is preparing to spend between $1-1.5 billion on the construction and expansion of the military bases in Oman. It is enough to say that more than $250 million has been appropriated for this purpose in the bill which the U.S. Congress has approved for the new fiscal year.

However, facts show that even this vast program for the exploitation of Oman and for turning it into a bridgehead for the American RDF does not satisfy the Pentagon strategists. The United States is exploiting the readiness of the sultanate's regime to render any service and is trying to make full use of the territories of Oman. It has obtained the approval of Sultan Qabus for the establishment of permanent command operational centers in Oman to guide the actions of the RDF in the event of their landing in the Arab Gulf region. The commander of these forces, General Kingston, said at a press conference: Taking into consideration the strategic position of Oman, it is necessary to establish not one, but two command centers in these territories. At the same press conference he also announced that this forces are in need of constant training in these territories to gain fighting experience in the sands of the Arabian desert. In this connection he cited the Bright Star maneuvers in which 1,500 U.S. Marines of the RDF carried out a landing operation on the Omani shores and gained new experience in this field.

The military outcry of the Pentagon to make Oman an American fortress opposite the mouth of the Arab Gulf is undoubtedly a part of those long-term plans which the Reagan administration is harboring for the Middle and Near East. Its aim is to widen the American military presence in the region so that it could dominate the independent states there and plunder their national resources, mainly oil.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON MUBARAK'S WESTERN TOUR

OW110628 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1715 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "International Panorama" program with IZVESTIYA Political Observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] A noticeable event of the week was Egyptian President Mubarak's visit to a number of Western countries. He has already been to Italy, France, the United States and Britain. Today he is in the FRG and tomorrow he will return to Cairo.

Mubarak's visit to Washington was the longest. According to the Egyptian president, military and economic issues were at the center of attention. Egypt is striving for two things: First, it wants increased military aid. Carter at one time promised to balance things between Egypt and Israel but, in fact, preference continues to be given to Israel. For instance, in FY 1982 Israel is to receive $1.4 billion in military aid, whereas Egypt will receive $900 million. The difference, as you see, is $500 million.

Thus, Mubarak is insisting that the United States make changes in Egypt's favor. Second, Egypt wants to have a freer hand in managing U.S. economic aid. Presently, the money is made available only for some concrete and definite programs. Cairo, however, is asking for permission to switch the credits over from one program to another independently. It seems that the Americans will respond favorably, perhaps with some reservations, to Egypt's wishes.

More general issues were, of course, also discussed; but first and foremost the Middle East situation was discussed. Quite a curious picture developed: Reagan, admittedly in a rather vague way, pressed for the continuation of the Camp David process and appealed to Egypt to continue this process. However, the concrete meaning of his political decisions amounted to persuading Cairo to support the U.S.-Israeli approach to the region's problems.

Mubarak responded to these appeals most half-heartedly, I would say. He stressed the fact that the key to the problems in the Middle East is the solution of the Palestine quesiton with the participation of the Palestinian people themselves. For the Americans, however, the Palestine issue is worse than a toothache. They want to solve the Palestine problem without solving it -- that is, to talk Israel and Egypt into making it appear as if it were solved. Israel, naturally, agrees but Egypt objects to this.

Haig's last visit to the Middle East and his talks in Jerusalem and Cairo showed that there are no chances now for rapprochement between the positions of Egypt and Israel. Therefore, there are also no chances for Camp David surviving after the withdrawal from the Sinai. Now it is exactly against this background -- a background of obviously incompatible accents -- that a number of various kinds of commentaries have appeared. Many of these commentaries suggest that Cairo, without leaving the framework of general dependence on the United States, is nonetheless trying to follow a more independent foreign policy course.

By the way, Mubarak's visits to the West European capitals are also viewed as a desire to attribute a more balanced character to Egypt's foreign policy and eliminate the far too strong tilt toward Washington. Already a word like "desadatization" is being used. It is from this viewpoint that observers are now interpreting some other Egyptian steps as being directed toward rapprochement with the Arab states.

Finally, a lot has been written recently about the signs appearing in Cairo of possible normalization of Soviet-Egyptian relations, Well, we did not initiate the deterioration of these relations, and the question as to what conforms to Egypt's national interests and what does not can only be decided in Cairo and not in Moscow. Therefore, the next move is up to Cairo.

U.S. ROLE IN ISRAELI PLANS TO INVADE LEBANON NOTED

LD101840 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Sergey Krylov commentary]

[Text] The shadow of Philip Habib, special envoy of the American President, has once again appeared in the Middle East. If we can trust the U.S. State Department report, Philip Habib is preparing for talks in the Middle East concerning compliance with the agreement reached last summer in relation to the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

The American envoy is now in Washington for consultations with President Reagan and his men, and a secret Israeli delegation quickly arrived in Washington. The Israeli YEDI'OT AHARONOT said that this delegation should inform Secretary of State Haig of the military plan for wide-scale operations against patriotic forces in Lebanon and against the Palestinian resistance. In brief, political and diplomatic consultations are being held within the context of the American-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation in order to prepare an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

The facts indicate the extent of the preparations. Israeli tank strike units have entered the regions controlled by Haddad's gangs. Long range heavy artillery of U.S. manufacture were also introduced to the region. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine pointed to the Pentagon's intention to test the new artillery which was recently introduced to the American army in battlefield conditions.

TIME magazine unveiled the contents of the plan to invade southern Lebanon that Ari'el Sharon presented to the Israeli cabinet. The magazine said that the defense minister requested permission to advance in Lebanon to the approaches of Beirut International Airport. In these conditions, the PLO Military Committee led by Yasir 'Arafat urged all of the strugglers in the Palestinian resistance movement to be vigilant and to prepare to repell the Israeli attack. Yasir 'Arafat praised the examples of heroism and bravery they showed in the hard days of April 1978, when the heavily armed Israeli soldiers faced the heoric resistance of the Palestinians and the Lebanese nationalist forces and were forced to withdraw.

EGYPT'S OPPOSITION LEADER ON THREATS TO ARABS

LD101328 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Statement by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of Egypt's National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, at a press conference in Algiers during his visit to Algeria; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] A strong Egypt used to play a major role in the Middle East because, militarily economically and with regard to human potential, Egypt is the strongest state in the region. Its removal from the scene has plunged the Arab world into disintegration. It was hoped that another leader would emerge in the Arab world to face up to this, but disintegration in the Arab world encourages Israel to commit aggression.

On the other hand, obviously, organized Arab masses are absent from the combat. It is not sufficient for Arab regimes to meet and agree while the Arab masses, the key factor as far as the future is concerned, remain removed from the struggle and from shaping and getting involved in this future.

However, we now face a fundamental issue: There are hotbeds of grave threats to the Arab world -- Lebanon and Syria, the Israeli threat to attack the Al-Biqa' valley and the Syrian missiles and the Israeli threat to occupy Southern Lebanon and drive out the forces of the revolution.

Any talk about inter-Arab solidarity must first mean support for the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese nationalist movement and Syria. Otherwise, talk about inter-Arab solidarity would be empty, meaningless words. In other words, all the Arabs forces must stand up with all their strength beside these forces -- Syria, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement -- in order to face up to any possible aggression. By pooling their military, economic, material and political resources, the Arab countries can indeed do something.

On the other hand, the Arab world must diversify its political alliances. Those who imagine that the United States holds all the cards of a solution are wrong, because the United States is and has been linked with Israel strategically and supports Israel militarily. Even states with close relations of friendship with the United States, like Saudi Arabia and Egypt, receive much smaller supplies of arms from the United States than those Israel receives. This puts Egypt and Saudi Arabia in a weaker position from a military point of view, and enables Israel to carry out its objectives in the region, put pressure on the Arab countries and impose the kind of peace it wants.

Hence, in my opinion, the Arabs -- from the Arab masses to the Arab governments -- have no alternative but to observe the commitments they made at the Baghdad summit: support for the confrontation front; that is, Syria, Jordan, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement. All the forces of the Arab nation, political, economic and military, must stand and use all their leverage because the Arab world is important to the Western world and the United States.

Friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is a major factor in a balanced situation in the Middle East. The presence of the Soviet Union in any attempt at a settlement and its guarantee for such a settlement is a major necessity for world and regional peace.

The gravest timing in this strategic agreement is not the agreement as such, the agreement is pure formality because a de facto strategic agreement already existed between the United States and Israel. But this agreement put the so-called moderate states, friendly to the United States, in an embarrassing situation because they were feeding their peoples the hope that the United States would provide a solution, that it held the cards for a settlement that enabled it to put pressure on Israel in order to find a solution to the Middle East problem. This agreement puts an end to all this because the agreement means Israeli-U.S. cooperation in the region. One of its serious articles provides for the stockpiling of U.S. weapons in Israel, which Israel can use against the Arab countries.

Therefore, the main threat to the Arab countries remains Israel and Zionism. This having been said, speaking about the so-called Soviet threat is unreasonable, illogical and unacceptable to the Arab countries, even in the Gulf region. Therefore, this agreement must make all the Arab countries review the position of their relations with the United States, what type of relations they will have, as well as their international alliances. It must also make them diversify the sources of their weapons, since relying solely on the United States as a source of arms places them in a weaker military position.

On the other hand, the Arab countries have many pressure weapons: Arab investments, Arab assets in U.S. banks, oil, military might and political alliances. By using these weapons and cards intelligently, the Arabs can stand up to this continuous Israeli pressure, threat and arrogance against the Arab countries. The United States would then realize that its interests in the region would be at risk if it fails to adopt a position backing the Arab rights.

This would be impossible as long as their alliance is exclusively with the United States. But good, strong relations with the Soviet Union and its presence on the Arab scene would be one of the major guarantees for Arabs security against the Israeli threat.

TENSION IN SUDAN LINKED TO PRO-U.S. POLICIES

PM091407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-political Commentary": "Following Washington's Lead"]

[Text] Major construction work is underway at the airport of Ad-Damazin in southeast Sudan. According to AP, under an agreement concluded between Washington and Khartoum, when the work has been finished Ad-Damazin will become an American military base catering for those units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force intended for armed intervention in the internal affairs of independent states in the Near and Middle East and also in North Africa.

Publishing this AP report, the Beirut weekly AL-MAWQIF AL-ARABI writes: "It is becoming very clear that, with its current political and military course, Sudan is one of the links in the American strategic system created in order to 'trap in a pincer movement' the Near East and the Persian Gulf." The features of this system of Washington's are: increasing the U.S. military presence in the region; strengthening the alliance with regimes that follow the lead of American policies; and the use by the Pentagon of their territories for its own militarist needs.

All these features apply in Sudan's case. The foundations of the alliance between this country and the United States were laid back in 1977, when General Numayri, invoking "tension" in the Horn of Africa region, turned to the United States for military aid. Washington, trying to place Sudan under its influence, eagerly responded to this request, and military equipment bearing the stamp "made in USA" poured in for use by the Numayri regime. Last year alone Sudan received $140 million of American arms and it is planned to double that figure this year.

As payment for the American arms, the Sudanese Government has not only supported Washington's policy in the region and the Camp David collusion, but has allowed the country's territory to be used for American military bases. Bases have already been created in eastern Sudan, not far from the border with Ethiopia and also on the border with Libya and Chad. Now a new base will shortly make its appearance in Ad-Damazin. The United States is planning to construct "permanent forward command posts" in a number of Near Eastern countries to direct the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force. There are plans for setting up such "command posts" in Sudan.

Relations between the United States and Sudan have been particularly close since General Numayri's transatlantic visit at the end of 1981. And, although this was an unofficial visit, the general was received by Secretary of State Haig and President Reagan. Without giving details of the discussions that took place, the American press noted that they were "extremely friendly." It was impossible not to notice that after his return from the United States Numayri noticeably stepped up anti-Libyan activities.

The regime's blind following of Washington's lead and its antinational and anti-Arab policies are causing strong protests in Sudan. An extremely tense situation has developed there now. The authorities have sent the police and the army out into the streets to suppress the demonstrations by the people. Nonetheless, the protest movement is growing. And this cannot but cause concern in Washington, where the prospect of losing the "Sudanese bridgehead" frightens the Pentagon strategists. In this connection, recalling how the parachutes of American landing forces unfurled over Sudan during the recent Bright Star maneuvers, observers are not excluding the possibility that they may appear again if Washington decides that the time has come to save the reactionary regime of General Numayri.

HABASH EMPHASIZES NEED FOR MILITARY SUPPORT

LD101836 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Interview with George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by unidentified Moscow Radio reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Habash] We are of the opinion that the global policy of imperialism is clearly reflected in the Middle East. What is now happening in southern Lebanon, what happened there in July, the annexation of the Golan, what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza -- all this is in no way isolated from the global imperialist policy. Naturally, the tool of imperialism in this region is the Zionist entity, and, indeed, the latest operations in this region, foremost among them the annexation of the Golan, should give all the progressive forces in the world a real idea about what Zionism, its objectives and the Zionist entity are all about.

[Question] What is the needed reply?

[Answer] There are two aspects to this: the political and military. The first is represented in all the moves carried out by Syria and which Syria should continue. The Syrian request for a Security Council meeting, the raising of this issue forcefully before world public opinion, President al-Asad's tour of the Arab countries, the recent visit of Minister Khaddam to the USSR -- all these we regard as very good and necessary political moves. But this is not sufficient, and I thank you for giving me the chance to say openly and clearly that this is not sufficient. The Syrian leadership and all the progressive Arab forces should think of giving a reply which our masses understand on the one hand and which Israel understands on the other. The needed reply is, indeed, military, and I do not mean a declaration of war, but comprehensive support for the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national movement and also Syria in its military struggle to extract this [words indistinct]. This is the general opinion of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab masses.

YOUTH PAPER REPORTS ON SYRIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

PM091027 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Dispatch by State Television and Radio Correspondent V. Belyakov: "The Syrian People on the Alert"]

[Excerpts] Al-Qunaytirah/Damascus/Beirut -- On 14 December, in violation of all norms of international law and the UN Charter, the Israel Knesset adopted a law annexing the Golan Heights.

Whose lands will be the next to fall to the Zionists? South Lebanon? Or perhaps the Israeli military, taking advantage of Egypt's withdrawal from confrontation with the aggressor, will head further north, toward Damascus?

A strong gust of wind dispersed the cloud for a few minutes, and 100 meters away we could see the Israeli military post. Above it fluttered the white and blue Israeli flag with the six-pointed star. The soldiers were checking the documents of a white UN jeep which had just driven up with a moustached Austrian officer at the wheel. The wind carried the low rumble of the engines toward the occupied zone. "Half a kilometer from here is an Israeli military settlement," the Syrian policeman explained. However, we did not manage to see it this time. Instead we had a good view of the coils of barbed wire, stretching right and left from the Israeli post, which have been gnawing into Syrian soil every day, hour and minute for almost 15 years now. The wire bites into the heart of every Syrian: His land has been seized. The enemy is only 50 km from Damascus.

The protracted war has permeated all aspects of Syrian life. There is no more important task for the republic's government than strengthening the country's defense capability in the face of Zionist Israel's expanstionist policy, and success in resolving this task depends on countering not only the aggressors but also certain internal forces. Imperialist circles in the West are continuing their attempts to exploit local reaction in order to divert Syria from its course of struggle against Zionism and force it to follow the path of capitulation and betrayal laid by former Egyptian President as-Sadat. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has already written about the activity and objections of the reactionary "Muslim Brotherhood" organization. (See 16 December 1980 edition.) The authorities's resolute actions, supported by the broad public in Syria, put an end to the armed banditry of the "Brotherhood".

"The 'Muslim Brotherhood' as an organization has been completely crushed on Syrian territory," Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said. "However, this does not rule out actions by individual members of the organization and, first and foremost, by saboteurs specially sent in from abroad."

In this situation the authorities have been forced to step up security measures. State establishments in Damascus are carefully protected and special patrols on the highways check any suspicious motor vehicles. There is no sense of nervousness, however. Syria's enemies have been unable to undermine its people's unity. This is also evidenced by the results of the November elections to the country's People's Council (parliament): all 195 seats were won by candidates from the ruling Progressive National Front, which unites the Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party and a number of other progressive organizations.

The imperialists and their minions have another aim too -- to strike a blow against Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The Soviet Union assists Syria in strengthening its economic independence and defense capability and supports its struggle for a just settlement of the Near East conflict. This assistance, for which the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries on 8 October 1980 provided renewed impetus, substantially increases Syria's potential for resisting the frenzied onslaught of forces hostile to it.

"For us in Syria the signing and ratification of the treaty were patriotic decisions based on a clear understanding of the course of the struggle which is underway in our region and throughout the world," President Hafiz al-Asad noted in this telegram to L.I. Brezhnev on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty. "We saw this decision as a factor for support for the just struggle which Syria and the whole Arab nation is waging against the intrigues of imperialism and Israeli aggression."

In order to undermine Soviet-Syrian relations, the imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries are pulling out all the stops: from slanderous allegations that Syria has "been drawn into Moscow's orbit" to outright sabotgage against Soviet establishments. However their attempts are failing. The Syrian leadership unfailingly declares its intention to continue to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union. Thus, in a recent interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM President Hafiz al-Asad once more spoke highly of friendly Syrian-Soviet relations, stressing their firmness and mutually advantageous nature.

The Syrian people are on the alert. "We are striving for a just peace in the Near East and do not desire war at all", Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said. But if the Zionists force a new war on the republic the Syrians will repulse them once again.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN HELD

LD091936 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Soviet-Ethiopian consultations on the issue of the Indian Ocean and its conversion into a zone of peace took place in Addis Ababa. In the course of the talks, marked by a business-like and comradely atmosphere, the two sides noted full unanimity on problems discussed.

ANGOLA, CUBA SEEKING PEACE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD092126 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1800 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Angola and Cuba have announced that the Cuban forces will be evacuated from Angola if the threat of aggression against that country is removed. This point has been emphasized in a joint statement by the foreign ministers of the two countries released in Luanda. The joint statement is a reply to the slanderous campaign of imperialist propaganda, and first of all the United States, concerning the presence of a Cuban military contingent on Angolan territory. As is known, the Reagan administration and its allies in the NATO bloc have lately intensified their anti-African maneuvers on the Namibian problem. In particular they tried to link the question of granting independence to that country, which is illegally occupied by the South African Republic, with the presence of Cuban servicemen in Angola.

At the same time the neocolonialist circles in the West have been spreading rumors about an alleged secret goal behind the military presence of Cuba in Angola. Unfortunately, these fabrications and insinuations are being picked up by certain quarters in Africa. The joint Angolan-Cuban statement resolutely rebuffs these insinuations. It emphasizes that the Cuban servicemen are in Angola in accordance with the request of the government of that country to help train the people's armed forces to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty which is being subjected to threats and attacks from the racists in Pretoria, their imperialist backers and counterrevolutionary groups. The statement emphasizes that the presence of Cuban servicemen on Angolan territory is the perogative of the two sovereign states and fully complies with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

A month after the South African aggressors were routed from Angolan territory in April 1976, the governments of the two countries decided to gradually reduce the number of Cuban servicemen. However, these plans were disrupted by the armed provocations of the racist Pretoria regime. The pirate attacks by the South African military in the Angolan provinces bordering on Namibia, the large-scale military provocations by the South African military and the disgraceful support for the racists and for UNITA even today represents a permanent threat to Angolan sovereignty.

There can be no doubt that in this situation an important condition for detente in southern Africa is a solution to the Namibian problem on the basis of the stringent fulfillment of the well-known UN Security Council resolution on Namibia. Such a path, declares the joint Angolan-Cuban statement, would enable the Namibian people to select a truly independent government, and this in its turn would lead to a total evacuation of the South African forces beyond the Orange River, which would greatly reduce the danger of racist aggression against Angola. At the same time it was announced that the evacuation of Cuban forces who are on Angolan territory would be conducted following a decision by the sovereign government of Angola, and only if it becomes possible to remove the threat of any aggression or armed incursion into that country.

So all these facts indicate that these two countries, Angola and Cuba, take a constructive approach to the matter of consolidating peace and their common desire to normalize the situation in the south of the African Continent.

ETHIOPIA LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO RESTORE ERITREA

LD071744 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] A large group of Ethiopian leaders, Mengistu Haile Mariam among them, toured Eritrea last month. The development of the Ethiopian province was disrupted as a result of many years of terrorist activity carried out by local separatists. Commentary by Georgiy Tanov:

In 1978 revolutionary Ethiopia inflicted a major defeat on the Eritrean separatists and the remnants of their bands fled to the country's remote regions up in the mountains. Nevertheless, imperialist and reactionary groups refused to give up their attempt to provoke another conflict there. These attempts are viewed in Ethiopia as an imperialist plot against the Ethiopian revolution. That is said in the manifesto of 31 January approved in Asmara, the administrative center of Eritrea. It was approved at a national meeting attended by Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders. The decisions taken at the meeting show that the solution of the so-called Eritrean problem is a matter of concern to the entire nation. The main hopes in this context are connected with the multipurpose campaign for the peaceful restoration and development of Eritrea which has been launched in Ethiopia.

Among the priorities of what is known as the Red-Star campaign is to rebuild demolished or abandoned factories, plantations, power units, schools, medical posts and to render aid to the population. Emphasis is laid on the cardinal solution of the food and housing problems. The next two stages of the Red-Star Campaign provide for work to repair all the damage done by the separatists, to carry out the measures outlined in the national development plan for the eighties. Many schools, medical centers, bridges and roads in the province have already been restored. Local branches of the commission for organizing a party of the working people of Ethiopia are set up, along with women's, youth, rural and urban associations, and the first agricultural cooperatives.

The revolutionary authorities enjoy increasing trust from the local population. Such a course of events naturally does not suit those who still hope to torpedo Ethiopia's advance with the help of separatists and keep up a source of tension in the Horn of Africa. Yet, as it has been common practice lately, the role of misinformers in the anti-Ethiopian campaign is assigned to local allies of the West, the United States above all. One of the examples is a statement of Somalia's foreign minister, Abdurahman Jama Barre, that the Ethiopian Government allegedly practices genocide in Eritrea. That slander is designed to disgrace Ethiopia on the eve on an OAU conference. Another purpose is to preserve one more source of separatist sentiment whipped up by Mogadishu in Ogaden, a sentiment which is also declining. Life in Ogaden is getting back to normal. Thousands of Somali refugees returned home. All that (?it looks) fails to suit the Somali leaders and those who back them.

REAGAN INITIATES PLAN FOR INVASION OF GHANA

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Report by Correspondent F. Tarasov: "Mercenaries Again"]

[Text] Accra, 26 Jan — In an item headed "Mercenaries To Invade Ghana" the DAILY GRAPHIC tells of a U.S. and British plan to restore by force the regime overthrown by the Ghanaian people. The plans were initiated, the DAILY GRAPHIC reports, by U.S. President R. Reagan. The Ghanaian Provisional Council of National Defense has in its possession secret documents which say that the U.S. President agreed to provide aircraft, mercenaries and...a group of television people to cover the operation. And London put together a detachment of 1,000 soldiers and officers from the so-called special air service which has acquired notoriety in Ulster.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO GUINEA

PM081501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] TASS -- Conakry, 26 Jan -- While in Guinea a CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and second secretary of the Georgian Party Central Committee, was received by A. Seko Toure, secretary general of the party-state of Guinea and president of the republic.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on question of interparty cooperation.

On the same day the delegation laid wreaths at the national heroes' mausoleum and the memorial to the victims of imperialist aggression on 22 November 1970.

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

Returns to Moscow

PM081507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, which traveled to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the party-state of Guinea, has returned to Moscow.

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 4 Feb

PM091657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Eya Atoam Mbayo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 4 February. After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Eya Atoam Mbayo, a friendly talk took place with the participation of N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

HONDURAS HAS BECOME U.S. 'BRIDGEHEAD'

PY100131 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Honduras has a new president. Moreover, there have been important changes within the armed forces. Col Gustavo Martinez, former chief of security, has been appointed armed forces commander. Colonel Martinez is well known for organizing fascist terrorist bands that are responsible for the deaths of dozens of Honduran patriots and Salvadoran refugees.

Observers believe that the establishment of a so-called civilian government in Honduras is only a screen to enable the most reactionary fascist army officers who blindly obey U.S. Government orders to come to power.

It is well known that in view of the democratic revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala and present events in Nicaragua, the U.S. Government is establishing in the tumultuous Central American region who-knows-what-kind of security area; a sort of barrier to stop the revolutionary attacks coming from both the north and the south because they pose a threat to U.S. hegemony in the area.

Honduras plays an important role in this regard. Honduras has become a bridgehead for aggressions against El Salvador and Nicaragua. The U.S. Government is rearming at full speed the Honduran Army, (?which may be) receiving military helicopters for night operations, patrol boats, transportation and communications equipment, artillery, rifles and [word indistinct]. In 1980 alone, Washington granted $60 million in economic and military aid to the Honduran Government.

The U.S. Government is increasing its military aid to the Honduran Army -- made up of 15,000 men -- to stop the liberation movements in El Salvador and Nicaragua. U.S. instructors are making a special effort in the training of officers and non-commissioned officers, while others are sent to U.S. military schools or to the Panama Canal area.

Reactionary Honduran Army sectors eagerly comply with the role that their U.S. masters have imposed on them. Moreover, the Honduran Government has issued a series of decrees legalizing the presence of foreign troops in the country, the recruiting of foreign mercenaries and the right of Honduran generals to carry out duties abroad. The issuance of these laws were necessary to legalize the presence in Honduras of an interventionist corps made up of over 3,000 persons commanded by several dozen of U.S. advisers. The task of this corps is to combat the national liberation struggle in Central America.

But the example of Salvadorans who are struggling against the pro-Yankee regime is encouraging Hondurans to struggle for social and political changes. The Honduran popular movement has recently been reactivated. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Honduran Government leadership headed by Gustavo Martinez will strengthen the repressive apparatus. Moreover, untrustworthy persons are released from the army, while commands have been entrusted to reactionaries.

This reliance on the army, that is on force, shows once again the inability of governing circles to overcome the present socioeconomic crisis. The per capita income in Honduras is one of the lowest in Latin America. The Honduran newspaper TRIBUNA must admit that the present economic situation is catastrophic, a situation unprecedented in the last 40 years.

KISELEV ADDRESSES MINSK PARTY, ECONOMIC MEETING

LD101608 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 26 Jan 82, pp 1, 2

[Text] A republican-level party and economic aktiv meeting devoted to the adoption of socialist pledges and signing socialist competion agreements between the working people of Belorussia and Lithuania for 1982 was held in Minsk on 25 January.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, gave a report "About the Socialist Pledges of the Working People in the Belorussian SSR for 1982 and for the 11th 5-year period."

Comrades, the working people in the towns and villages of Belorussia, just as in our spacious country as a whole, have been carrying out with much creative enthusiasm the labor watch of the second year of this 5-year period, the jubilee year of the USSR. A good foundation for achieving better economic and cultrual construction results was laid in 1981. This was the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, which outlined the strategic course of the party in the field of domestic and foreign policies and opened new historical prospects for the Soviet people. The social, economic and spiritual life of our society has been developing under the beneficial influence of its ideas and decisions. The November CPSU Central Committee plenum was a direct continuation of the congress. The program speech at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, indicated concrete paths for solving the key problems of the 11th 5-year period.

The plans outlined by the party and the tasks set out by it have received a general approval. As is known, last year was complex and difficult, but the country moved confidently forward in all directions of communist construction.

The working people in our republic made their contribution to multiplying the all-people's gain. We all received with great joy and gratitude Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's congratulations in connection with the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges regarding the sale to the state of grain crops, potatoes, fruit and berries, and the putting into operation of production capacities in Belorussian light industry enterprises ahead of schedule. The warm and cordial congratulations and good wishes from dear Leonid Ilich have been an inspiring stimulus in work on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for us all.

Much was done last year in all fields of the republic's economy. Industrial output volume rose by 4.5 percent, but I shall remind you that our pledges envisaged a slightly higher growth of 5 percent. Articles worth R210.5 million, including consumer goods worth more than R85 million, were produced in excess of the plan. As in the past the machinebuilding metalworking, radio-technical, electronic, instrument making, chemical and oil-chemical industries developed at much higher rates.

In industry labor productivity grew by 3 percent. I would like to make a special note of the work of the production associations "Gidroavtomatik," the "V.I. Lenin Minsk tractor plant," "Polimir" and the "Brestselmash" and "Termoplast" plants, which ensured production growth with a reduction in the number of workers. The entire increase in output was obtained thanks to higher labor productivity systems of the ministries of light, timber, food, local and fuel industries, the ministry of fruit and vegetable growing and in Baranovichi and Novopolotsk towns.

Agricultural gross production rose by 9.8 percent compared with 1980, and amounted to R6.6 million. Crop farm production rose by almost 30 percent while that of animal husbandry fell by 3 percent.

Compared with 1980, the basic assets put into operation rose by 2 percent and amounted to R4.3 million. New capacities were put into operation for the production of machines and equipment for livestock keeping, fodder production, tractor engines, mineral fertilizers, plastics, caprolactam, precast ferroconcrete, and a number of projects for agriculture.

The social program worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress is consistently being implemented. Per capita real incomes in 1981 rose by 3.2 percent. The plan for retail turnover and public services has been overfulfilled. Houses with a total floorspace of 4.5 million square meters -- 4 percent more than in previous year -- were put into operation. Almost 400,000 people had their housing conditions improved.

Last year's results testify that we were able to slightly better use the intensive factors of production development and to achieve some increase of its effectiveness. This is borne out, in part, by the fact that the growth tempo of the national income was outpaced by the rate of increase of the gross national product.

All that has been accomplished and achieved is thanks to the strenuous labor of workers, kolkhoz farmers, specialists and scientists and the great organizational and political educational work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic bodies and all our cadres -- all of which is linked to the creative force of mass-scale socialist competition.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic to express cordial gratitude to the frontrunners and innovators in production, to all those who have been working with inspiration and honesty for the fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the 5-year period.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that we were and are greatly helped by competition with the working people of the fraternal Lithuania, which has lasted for many years and has now become a good tradition. It enriches us with experience, encourages us to search and take over effective solutions of national economic tasks and assists in the growth of our common contribution to the strengthening of the might of our multinational Soviet fatherland.

In paying what is due for what we have achieved in the first year of this 5-year period, we must admit that the results of our work everywhere could have been even better. With regard to some indicators, the republic failed to attain the level defined by socialist pledges. There are many shortcomings in industry, transportation, construction, agriculture and in the fields of trade and public services.

Today we are again forced to speak about backward enterprises. Their number has decreased, but even so 1 out of every 14 enterprises failed to cope with plans for marketing products and 1 in 10 did not fulfill labor productivity tasks. This means that plans are worked through superficially, while their fulfillment is only weakly organized and controlled.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that almost every second enterprise did not fulfill the plan for an assortment of products and their agreed obligations.

Our concrete and most important tasks is to strive for the fulfillment of the plans and pledges by each association and enterprise and by every working collective with regard to all technical and economic indicators and in strict accordance with requirements. Solving the task depends primarily on the level of leadership and management and on the quality of work of each and every one.

We may not be satisfied with the tempo of mechanization and automation of labor-consuming processes or a reduction of the number of workers engaged in manual operations. These problems have not been solved in the ancillary production field. A proper attitude to this matter is not shown in many enterprises of the ministries of the meat and dairy, food and other industries.

At the same time there are those from whom we could learn how to solve this daily problem. In particular I should like to draw your attention to the experience of the production associations named after Lenin and the optica-mechanical, the clock, "termoplast" and bearing plants in Minsk, where automatic lines and industrial robots and manipulators carry out many repetitive and monotonous operations.

Topical again is the task of better utilization of existing and speedy mastery of the newly-installed capacities, reducing time standing idle and raising the coefficient of shift utilization of machinery and equipment. In this connection all-round support and wide dissemination is deserved by the initiatives of collectives of the "Polimir", "Gomselmash", "Bobruyskfarmmash", "Azo," the Brest carpet and cloth production associations named after S.O. Prititskiy, the Vitebsk television receiver plant and the clothes factories in Soligorsk and Orsha, which have started socialist emulations for mastering new capacities ahead of schedule. At the "Polimir", for example, they carry out a lot of work on selection and training of cadre workers before capacities are put into operation. Thus, the future workers participate in adjusting and testing the equipment, acquiring the necessary vocational habits. As a result, new capacities are generally brought up to the designed performance ahead of schedule.

In the future we must also step up efforts in such important sectors of economic work as the struggle for rational and economic expenditure of all raw materials and materials, primarily of fuel and electric power. What is needed is an active introduction to advanced designers' work-outs and resource-saving technologies, a resolute halt to mismanagement and squandering and the development of feelings of thriftiness in every worker.

We have many examples of a creative solution of this problem. At the Minsk "Haryzont" production association, specialists have developed a new color television receiver. It is of better quality than its predecessors. The new apparatus is almost half the weight and its power consumption has been reduced from 280W to 135W. The mass production of this television receiver will bring about considerable savings.

The solving of tasks in the field of agriculture, primarily in animal husbandry, requires special care and mobilization of all our forces. Only in September last year did we manage to halt the decrease in the average daily increase of the weight of long horned cattle and the milk yield in November -- compared with the corresponding period of 1980. Last year the plans for the sale to the states of milk and meat were not fulfilled.

Certain comrades still try to explain this situation by the recent years' weather conditions. The weather was not kind to our Lithuanian friends either, but they have been outstripping us considerably in livestock development. This is clearly borne out by the recently published results of competition in 1981 between Lithuania and Belorussia. Thus, the main cause of our shortcomings is that many cadre workers did not reshape their work in accordance with the obtained situation and could not in full measure use the possibilities of the grazing period for raising milk and meat production. Also, not everything was done to strengthen the fodder base.

Only one conclusion invites itself: We must work better and more broadly introduce the achievements of science and the experience of raising the productivity of livestock both of our front-ranking farms and of the Lithuanian kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the course of working out socialist pledges in rayons, on farms, livestock breeding sections and teams there have been defined specific measures aimed at ensuring the growth of output of agricultural products. However, they ought not to remain only wishes and aspirations but should be practically implemented everywhere and in full volume. This should be the daily concern of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviets of people deputies, farm managers and specialists and all our cadres.

Two exceptionally important tasks face agricultural workers at present: an organized wintering of livestock and a good preparation for spring sowing. Fulfillment of the current year's plans and commitments, and thus those of the 5-year plan, will depend on this.

It is of vital necessity to not only consolidate the breakthrough in livestock productivity achieved at the end of 1981 but also to secure the further increase of milk yields and of the weight of animals on all farms. Putting it briefly, if livestock breeding is a shock front then we must work on this front in a truly fighting and shock-work manner.

I ought to say that this year the wintering (of livestock) has been better than in past years. But not everywhere. A study of the situation in connection with the forthcoming plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, which will exmaine problems of livestock farming, brought cases of mismanagement in fodder expenditure, and grave shortcomings in the maintenance of livestock and in labor organization to light.

This disturbs us. It is necessary to finish, and finish immediately, all disorders on farms and complexes. Matters should be organized in such a manner and the existing fodder resources and the number of long horned cattle, pigs and poultry managed so as to ensure a maximum increase in the production of all kinds of livestock produce and to improve their supply to the population. This is our prime duty.

There are at present many urgent matters for land workers. Care for the harvest of the second year of this 5-year period is one of today's tasks. We are reminded of this again by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "About the supplementary measures for preparation and carrying out the spring field work in 1982." The task of land workers and all workers in the agroindustrial complex, the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to fulfill the requirements of this decision, to double and treble efforts in the struggle for our harvest.

Special attention should be given to seeds. This year, in general, Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes secured supplies of improved grain crop seeds. However, there are still farms where even now the required amounts of bean crop seeds have not been prepared. Preparations for a backup stock of seed have not been completed.

You know how acute our fodder situation is, yet 50 percent of grass seed has not been checked for quality until now, and of the checked amount 42 percent is not in the required condition. Is this care for strengthening the fodder base?

The rate of carting out organic fertilizer has to be increased. A considerable lagging behind schedules is tolerated in Vitebskaya and Grodnoskaya Oblasts. The "Selkhozkhimiya" has been coping poorly with its tasks. The transportation of peat crumbs from places of extraction to farms is proceeding extremely unsatisfactorily.

I consider it necessary to single out the valuable and timely initiative of chemical workers of the "Azot" nitrogen production association in Grodno, which was supported by collectives of the Gomel chemical plant and by the "Belaruskaliy" production association. They decided to produce and deliver 26,500 tons of mineral fertilizers this year, including 12,000 tons by the spring sowing time, over and above the plan. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia hopes that this initiative will be supported by workers in other branches of industry which supply their products to the countryside.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, preparation of the machine and tractor pool has not been completed. The Belorussian SSR State Committee of Selkhoztekhnika and the Ministry of Agriculture have not ensured a rhythmical work of specialized repair enterprises or of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workshops. The quality of repair of machinery is often poor.

A question arises as to whether some additional instructions in this matter are needed. No? Then what is the matter? Let us say directly: It is the irresponsibility of some of our managers and lack of the necessary exactingness toward them on the part of party committees. At present we must not lose sight of what is connected with preparations for sowing. To catch up on that which has not been delayed is always difficult and sometimes impossible.

We should meet the spring fully prepared and carry out all field work well and in good time. Already it is clear that winter crops will require special attention. One must be prepared for this.

There are many unsolved problems, mistakes and shortcomings in capital construction. Last year, allocations for state capital investments and for construction and assembly work in the republic were used by 98 percent and 96 percent respectively. The ministries of industrial and rural construction and the "Beldorstroy" road construction and "Belenergostroy" power construction trusts failed to cope with their programs. The tasks of completing children's preschool establishments, hospitals, vocational-technical schools and houses of culture were not fulfilled. Vitebsk Oblast has allowed a massive shortfall in construction projects of this kind.

Shortcomings were being eliminated only slowly in the organization of the construction conveyor line and the level of the use of production bases and means of mechanization have been too low. Loss of working time is high, while labor producitivity in this field grew too slowly. As in the past, precise coordination of activities among those connected with construction is lacking.

Ministries and departments, the republican offices of Stroybank and the state bank, party and soviet bodies, in connection with the Belorussian SSR state plan, must more actively implement the 26th CPSU Congress' line aimed at the concentration of capital investments, labor and material resources.

It is time to bring a logical end to the work of creating a system of production and technological supply for construction sites. We must ensure an evenness in construction work and in putting objectives and capacities into operation. It is still necessary to do a lot to fulfill the party's requirements regarding the perfection of organization of capital construction. But this task is possible.

We must seriously improve the work of transportation organizations. Last year we faced great difficulties in meeting the national economy's transportation needs. Many managers have become accustomed to explaining this situation by the lack of the means of transportation. Of course there are difficulties, sometimes even great. The shortage of rolling stock could be compensated largely through elimination of large losses in its use, which are tolerated by transportation workers and those who make use of transportation services. Suffice it to say that due to the slackness of planning and technological discipline and other shortcomings in railway, road and river transportation, possibilities for transporting an additional 10 million tons of freight per annum are lost.

There is a need for significant improvement in the use of the republic's motor vehicle pool. Can we consider it normal when, in a number of road transportation businesses and ministries and departments of the republic only 50 percent of the vehicles are out on the road because of their poor mechanical state and when more than half of their trips are empty runs?

It is worth noting that the struggle for raising transportation effectiveness should become the everyday care of all managers.

In a word, comrades, in various sectors of economic acitivity there are still unused reserves and substantial shortcomings. We consider it necessary to speak about them sincerely and self-critically and to give them a principled evaluation. We do this in order that every party organization, every collective and all our cadres consider themselves mobilized for the elimination of shortcomings, overcoming difficulties and fuller utilization of the existing possibilities for the growth of production and improving its effectiveness. We think that precisely such a disposition will serve the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for 1982 and the 5-year period.

The republic's commitments, exposed to examination, sum up what has been outlined by labor collectives, rayons, towns, oblasts, ministries and departments. They include in themselves, in a generalized form, the personal plans of workers, kolkhoz farmers, engineering technical workers and workers in sciences and culture. Putting it differently, the commitments express the will of the working people in the republic to do more and work harder in the name of the social and economic progress of the fatherland.

Socialist commitments were worked out on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the decisions of the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Aiming at further consolidation of intensive development of the economy and raising the effectiveness of public production and the quality of work are their main features.

Participants in the meeting have the draft commitments. Therefore, I shall dwell only on certain principal statements of this document. It is self-evident that the targets defined exceed the tasks of the state plan. Industrial enterprise collectives have obligated themselves to secure in 1982 a 5.1 percent increase of the volume of production instead of the 4.3 percent planned and 29 percent instead of 28 percent during the 5-year period.

These pledges include measures for further raising the technical level of production -- its mechanization and automation. The number of workers in manual operations will fall by 15 percent during the 5-year period.

Importance is accorded to raising the production of higher quality goods. Their share among products due for evaluation will rise to 46 percent in 1982. By the end of this 5-year plan output of products with the state quality mark will increase 1.6-fold.

The pledges pay special attention to the implementation of the party's stand on the economy being economical. Envisaged is improved use of production funds, mastery of newly-installed capacities ahead of schedule, reduced expenditure of materials and the introduction of advanced norms of expenditure of fuel, electric power, raw and other materials.

Envisaged is increased output of produce from corp and livestock farming on the basis of further intensification of agriculture, widening of its specialization and concentration and interfarm cooperation. The average annual volume of production in the public sector will grow by not less than 17 percent during the 5-year period. Already this year we will need to fight to obtain, from 1 hectare of each crop, 26-27 quintals of grain crops, 175-185 quintals of potatoes, 265-270 quintals of sugar beets, 5.3 quintals of flax fiber and 160-170 quintals of vegetables. It is envisaged to increase meat production by 6.5 percent and milk production by 9 percent, compared with last year.

These and many other items in the pledges are directly connected with improving the life of our people. They specify measures for improving the medical, trade, everyday, communal and cultural services to the population. Special stress is put on solving sociocultural problems in the countryside. There is talk of constructing almost 100,000 apartments during the 5-year period.

It is planned to pay more attention to improving the living standards of inhabitants of small-size and remote villages, with 3,500 km of motor roads planned, including 1,000 km of intrafarm hard roads. It is intended to complete building approach roads to the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to build more roads leading to livestock sections of farms.

Our pledges are strenuous but quite realistic and fulfillable. "We have," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum, "everything for successful work: highly developed productive forces, sociopolitical and moral unity of the Soviet people and a precise strategy of movement forward, embodied in the congress decisions. What is needed now is for the whole party to lift even higher the level of the organizational work in the field of economic construction."

All our plans and pledges are directed to the benefit of people. How they will be implemented depends on people and on their work. In this connection, our primary task is to strengthen the organizational and political education work among the masses and to ensure that every collective, worker, kolkhoz farmer, specialist, scientist and leader clearly understands the scale of the achieved and the future tasks, the reserves for improving matters and ways to eliminate shortcomings. In all sectors of the national economy and in each production link we must create an atmosphere of high responsibility, organization and creative approach to the cause.

The mood of the people in production comes out as an active productive force, which is dependent on many factors: organization of work in the shop, on the farm, in home conditons; good work in shops, canteens, transport, children's establishments, and so forth.

The powerful force of socialist competition needs to be used in full measure for the development of initiative and activeness of the working people in the struggle for raising the effectiveness and quality of work and for attaining the highest results with the lowest expenditure.

To all this should be directed the efforts of the party committees, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, trade union and komsomol organizations and all our cadres.

Comrades, permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich personally that the working people in the republic will do everything to achieve the successful fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges and the realization of the social and economic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and will give a worthy welcome to the great holiday of the multinational family of the fraternal peoples of our country -- the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES COLLECTIVE'S AWARD CEREMONY

PM101229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Magnitka's Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] Magnitogorsk (Chelyabinskaya Oblast), 1 Feb -- The collectives of the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine greeted its 50th anniversary with major labor accomplishments. In the course of 50 years it has given the motherland hundreds of millions of tons of pig iron, steel and rolled metal. Its great services in developing ferrous metallurgy, its attainment of good technical and economic indicators and the successful fulfillment of its socialist pledges by this flagship of the sector in the 10th 5-Year Plan have been marked by the Order of the October Revolution. A ceremony devoted to the award's presentation took place in Magnitogorsk today.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, was enthusiastically elected.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those taking part. He conveyed to the workers, engineers, technicians and white-collar workers of the renowned Magnitka cordial congratulations and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, the CPSU Central Committee secretary warmly congratulated the combine's collective on the motherland's high award.

The giant metallurgical combine, erected in an unprecedentedly short time at Magnitnaya mountain, produced its first metal 1 February 1932, he said. This marked a major victory for the socialist system and was an important stage in the implementation of Lenin's plan for the country's industrialization.

The party paid paramount attention to this construction site, and set the task of organizing a model enterprise. As a result of the tremendous organizational work to create and start up the production capacities and to mold a highly skilled collective of workers and specialists, Magnitka confidently gathered momemtum and by the early forties had become a major enterprise, well equipped technically and producing up to 11 percent of the all-union volume of pig iron, steel and rolled metal. Its importance was manifested most impressively during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. Every second tank and every third shell was manufactured from metal smelted here.

The Magnitogorsk combine was further dynamically developed in the postwar years. But it was the 10th 5-Year Plan that was particularly fruitful for the enterprise. By making fuller use of capacities and modernizing and retooling production, 8 million tons more steel were smelted than in the preceding 5 years. Moreover, this required only 1/2 of the capital investment that would have been required for new construction. Labor productivity at the combine is now 50 percent higher than the sector average and a high level of production profitability and low metal prime cost have been achieved. The combine is a forge for cadres and is renowned for its outstanding innovators and masters of their trade. Its collective has raised 39 heroes of socialist labor. Magnitka today is the embodiment of our country's industrial mights, of the progress of science and technology, the heroism of the working class and its boundless devotion to Lenin's great cause.

In his speech the speaker devoted great attention to key problems of the country's economic development stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. Among them paramount importance is attached to scientific and technical progress as the basis for raising social labor productivity and creating qualitatively new means of production. Great tasks in this field face the Magnitka collective. It is now expriencing a rebirth, as it were. In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution the modernizaqion and retooling of the enterprise is underway at the combine. Over the 5-year plan about R500 million in capital investments are to be assimilated for these purposes, a number of production facilities are to be modernized and large-scale environmental-protection measures to be carried out. And, success will depend on the persistence and activeness of each member of the collective above all. The task of the leaders of the combine and the Magnitostroy trust and of all metallurgical and construction workers is to ensure the high economic efficiency of the modernization and the boosting of production to a new level of technical progress.

The intensive development of the national economy and the improvement of the productivity and quality of labor, V.I. Dolgikh continued, are the basis of the further growth of the people's welfare. A broad social program is being implemented in the country. An example is the steady rise in the material and cultural living standard of the inhabitants of Magnitogorsk. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone the metallurgical workers received 395,000 square meters of housing and new kindergartens, creches and schools, a palace of culture and other cultural and consumer service establishments. Leisure bases, dispensaries and public catering are developing. Much has been done to expand subsidiary farming, which is an additional source for supplying the working people with fresh vegetables and other foodstuffs. The practice of formulating sociotechnical development plans in every large shop and implementing them with the labor collectives' most active participation is worthy of approval.

The Magnitka metallurgical workers are now faced with great and crucial tasks in the further improvement of production, the enhancement of work efficiency and the collective's social development. It is essential to place the main emphasis on the widespread introduction of progressive equipment and technology, on improving the quality and economy of metal output and on the rational utilization of raw material and energy resources. The combine workers have initiated socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and have pledged to fulfill ahead of schedule the plan targets for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The speaker expressed the certainty that the collective will give all its efforts and its entire rich experience to the successful solution of the imposing tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

He then dwelt on questions of the international situation and the struggle of our party and the Soviet state to ensure lasting peace.

Then V.I. Dolgikh read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to the stormy applause of those present attached the order to the combine's banner.

He also presented Orders of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals of heroes of socialist labor to rolling-press operator N.Ya. Zimin, steelworker V.G. Novikov, senior foreman V.A. Romanov, gas worker Ye.F. Stoyankin and senior foreman N.S. Ushakov and wished them new successes in their labor.

The combine's director, L.V. Radyukevich, senior foreman N.S. Ushakov, senior blast furnace attendant Hero of Socialist Labor V.D. Naumkin and operator G.N. Khokholyak expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in their speeches.

The Magnitka collective was congratulated on its high award by M.G. Voropayev, first secretary of Chelyabinskiy Obkom; I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; A.F. Kuznetsov, director of the Kuznetskiy metallurgical combine; Ye.A. Varnachev, director of the Uralskiy heaving machine-building plant; and Yu.V. Bukatin, first secretary of Kizilskiy CPSU Raykom, Chelyabinskaya Oblast.

Those taking part in the ceremony vowed to scale the lofty heights outlined by the 26th party congress and to augment their successes in meeting the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD102146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] At the Kremlin today Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Soviet state awards to the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, to a large group of scientists and writers and to diplomats, journalists, artists and film directors. Orders of Lenin were conferred on Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RFSFR Council of Ministers; and Tokarev, USSR minister of industrial construction. Orders of the October Revolution were received by Borodovchenko, USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water conservancy; Savitskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and (Yadrov), director of the all-union research institute on integrated fuel and energy problems of the USSR Gosplan.

There was also a presentation of Orders of Friendship among peoples and Orders of the Mark of Honor and of certificates on the conferment of the honorary title of People's Doctor of the USSR.

The recipients of the awards expressed their sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for this high appraisal of their work and gave the assurance that they would devote all their energies and knowledge for the good of the prosperity of the homeland in the future.

KOSTANDOV PRESENTS AWARD TO KIROVSK CITY

PM101137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Order on City Banner"]

[Text] Korovsk (Murmanskaya Oblast), 26 Jan -- The streets of this polar city -- the country's main supplier of raw material for the production of phosphorus fertilizer -- were decked out in festive attire.

The successes of its construction workers and scientiests are well known. They are making a considerable contribution to developing the natural resources of the Khibiny Mountains. Kirovsk has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the great successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building.

Today, at a ceremonial meeting of working people's representative, L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, attached the lofty Motherland Award to the city's banner. The speaker at the meeting spoke of the Kirovsk working people's determination to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and 5-year plan targets.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM101133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Sector Horizons"]

[Text] An enlarged collegium session was held in Moscow on 26 January at the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. It discussed the results of the sector's work last year and the tasks for 1982.

The sector coped successfully with targets for the first year of the 5-year plan for the volume of sales. The main speaker, Minister I.I. Pudkov, and the other speakers concentrated on unresolved problems. Great emphasis was placed on the need to fulfill without fail plans for production and delivery of products. The reasons for the failure to improve production efficiency were analyzed. The ministry working people's socialist pledges for 1982 contain specific plans for creating and assimilating new products, increasing production volume, further improving labor productivity, reducing the labor intensiveness of products and implementing measures in the sphere of capital construction.

I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Machine Building and Tool Building Workers Trade Union Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments participated in the collegium's work.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN TU CONGRESS

PM101143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Main Direction"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi, 29 Jan -- More than 2 million G orgian working people are taking part in socialist competition, half of them in the movement for a communist attitude to labor. This was stated at the 17th Georgian trade unions congress, which finished its work today. The congress was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. Leading organs of the republic's trade unions and delegates to the 17th USSR trade unions congress were elected.

SHEVARDNADZE AT GEORGIAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

WA091600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 January, page 1, reports that the 6th congress of Georgian journalists opened on 22 January in Tbilisi in the great hall of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The congress was opened by the chairman of the board of the union of Georgian journalists, G. Bedineishvili. Members of the presidium of the congress include E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, L. Yagodin, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists; Yu Mayrov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; and others. The work of the congress has been divided into sections: republic and oblast presses; television and radio; local presses; journals and publications. The theme of the congress is perfecting the ideological preparation and professional mastery of journalists.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET HEARS REPORT, PASSES LAWS

WA261405 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The 10th Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session, opened at 10:00 a.m. on 27 November in Ashkhabad in the Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

O. Ovezgeldyyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputies E.M. Ovezova and P.Ya. Shcheblykin, his deputies, took their seats.

A.S. Boyko, M.G. Gapurov, V.F. Zhulenev, Ch.S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, G.S. Mischchenko, M. Mollayeva, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev, M.G. Shmidt and B. Yazkuliyev, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and O.I. Ishankuliyeva, S.A. Niyazov and V.A. Kharkov, candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, constituted the presidium.

Deputy O. Ovezgeldyyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, declared the session open. The deputies and guests stood in remembrance of Deputies K. Durdyyev and L.I. Rashevskiy, who passed away since the last session.

Deputy Ya. Berdiyev, chairman of the Credentials Commission, delivered the Credentials Commission's report on verification of the authority of the newly elected Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet deputies. A corresponding decree was adopted on the report. The authority of Deputies V.N. Rebrik (Khudayberdyyevskiy Electoral Okrug No 154), Yu.K. Mogilevets (Kizyl-Yulduzskiy Electoral Okrug No 223) and Ya.K. Dzhumayev (Beshirskiy Electoral Okrug No 316) was declared valid.

At the proposal of the chairman, who spoke at the behest of the Council of Elders, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet confirmed the agenda and procedure of the session.

The following items were included on the session's agenda:

1. The Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981-1985, the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981.

2. The Turkmen SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the 1980 budget.

3. Laws on Turkmen SSR shipbuilding and on elections of Turkmen rayon (city) people's courts and the procedure for convening people's judges and people's assessors of the Turkmen SSR rayon people's courts.

4. Laws on protection of the atmosphere and the protection and use of fauna.

5. Report of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

6. Ratification of Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes.

The Turkmen Supreme SSR Soviet heard the report of Deputy V.Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Gosplan, on the Plan for Economic and social Development of the Turkman SSR in 1981-1985, and the 1982 plan and fulfillment of the 1981 plan and the report of Finance Minister Kh. Sukhanov on the budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the 1980 budget.

The supporting report of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning and other permanent commissions on the 1981-1985 plan, the 1982 plan, fulfillment of the 1981 plan, the budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the 1980 budget was delivered by Deputy Yu.L. Kireyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the questions under discussion: V.V. Mikhaylov (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 74); T. Durdynazarov (Akcha-Kuyminskiy Electoral Okrug No 111); G. Izgeldiyeva (Talkhan-Bazarskiy Electoral Okrug No 324); B. Gulmanov (Darvazinskiy Electoral Okrug No 48); V.G. Otchertsov (Steklozavodskiy Electoral Okrug No 33); E. Danatarov (Bayram-Aliyskiy Electoral Okrug No 122); A.I. Kabashov (Kurultayskiy Electoral Okrug No 233); A. Khodzhamuradov (Kongurskiy Electoral Okrug No 144); A. Kurbangeldiyeva (Vyshkinskiy Electoral Okrug No 95); P.I. Babenko (Kizyl-Meydaiskiy Electoral Okrug No 176); K. Akhmedyarov (Kopet-Dagskiy Electoral Okrug No 51); O.I. Ishankuliyeva (Geok-Chaginskiy Electoral Okrug No 248); A.M. Rau (Gashrabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 294); T. Atayev (Takhtinskiy Electoral Okrug No 245); N.I. Chumakova (Chekhovskiy Electoral Okrug No 11) and A. Abdykerimov (Anauskiy Electoral Okrug No 63).

The concluding remarks on the question of the 1981-1985 plan, the 1982 plan and fulfillment of the 1981 plan were delivered by Deputy V.Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and Turkmen SSR Gosplan chairman.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the laws on the 1981-1985 plan and the 1982 plan and a decree on fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

The concluding remarks on the question of the Turkmen SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the 1980 SSR budget were delivered by Deputy Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen SSR minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the law on the Turkmen SSR budget for 1982 and a decree on fulfillment of the 1980 budget.

The session turned to an examination of the question of the laws on Turkmen SSR shipbuilding, elections of Turkmen SSR rayon people's courts and the procedure for convening people's judges and people's assessors of the Turkmen rayon people's courts.

The report was delivered by Deputy I. Bekiyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws on Turkmen SSR shipbuilding, elections of rayon people's courts and procedure for convening people's judges and people's assessors of the Turkmen SSR rayon People's Courts.

The session then turned to discussion of the Turkmen SSR laws on protection of the atmosphere and on the protection and use of fauna. The report was delivered by Deputy G.S. Mischenko, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

The following spoke in the debate on this item: M. Khudaykuliyev, Turkmen SSR minister of forestry; Deputy I.D. Seytov (Bekdashskiy Electoral Okrug No 119); and P.M. Lurye, chief of the Turkmen Republic Administration for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Turkmen SSR laws on protection of the environment and on the protection and use of fauna and decrees to put them into effect.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet heard the report of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry. The report was delivered by Deputy L.N. Osipova, chairman of the Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

The Supreme Soviet then heard the report of Deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes submitted for ratification by the fourth session and adopted the corresponding laws and decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted decrees on changes in the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and permanent commissions.

The Supreme Soviet also adopted a decree at the request of Deputy K. Akhmedyarov on the construction of an experimental-demonstration estate of Ashkhabadskiy Rayon's 40-let-Turkmen-SSR Kolkhoz.

This concluded the 10th Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session.

TURKMEN FIRST SECRETARY AT ASHKHABAD FETE

WA040855 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[TURKMENINFORM report on proceedings and Gapurov speech at 25 December meeting on Ashkhabad's centennial]

[Text] Ashkhabad, the capital of Soviet Turkmenistan, is 100 years old. In the time of its existence it has changed from a small Turkmen settlement into a major political, economic and cultural center of the republic.

Ashkhabad's birthday is a holiday for all of the people and a most important page in the annals of the Turkmen people. The city's history is rich in revolutionary and labor traditions. It played an important part in the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the development of the revolutionary movement in Turkmenistan and in the republic's economic and cultural development.

Ashkhabad is the capital of the thrice order-bearing Turkmen SSR and an equal in the constellation of union republic capitals. Today it is one of the country's biggest industrial and cultural centers. The city, with a population of 320,000, represents 105 USSR nationalities and national groups.

Ashkhabad today is a city of machine-building, construction, electrical engineering, textile and garment industries and footwear and knitwear production. Transportation, trade and the services sphere are developed here.

The capital of the Turkmen SSR is greeting its centennial with new labor successes in building communism. Under the leadership of the party organizations, the city's working people are struggling with particular patriotic and creative enthusiasm for the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congresses. Industrial enterprises have fulfilled the plan for the current year ahead of schedule and commissioned large-scale national economic facilities.

For the city working people's services in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German-fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War and the successes scored in economic and cultural building and in connection with its centenary, the city of Ashkhabad has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner by an edict of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A ceremonial session of Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom and the city soviet, together with representatives of party and public organizations, labor collectives and military units of the Ashkhabad Garrison, was held 25 December in the capital's Political Education Center devoted to Ashkhabad's centennial and the presentation to the city of the high award.

M.G. Gapurov, P. Annaorazov, A.S. Boyko, V.F. Zhulenev, Ch.S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, G.S. Mishchenko, M. Mollayeva, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev, M.G. Shmidt, B. Yazkuliyev, O.I. Ishankuliyeva, S.A. Niyazov and V.A. Kharkov, members and candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; V.Ye. Abramov, R.A. Bazarova, V.V. Vershinin, N. Orazmukhamedov and N.T. Suyunov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; L.M. Kuznetsov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy

Industry Department; G.Dzh. Margulov, first deputy minister of gas industry of the USSR; M.Kh. Khusnutdinov, deputy minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the USSR; Col Gen Yu.P. Maksimov, commander of the Turkestan Red Banner Military District; F.A. Grishayenkov, former second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, delegations from the cities of Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Baku, Frunze, Dushanbe, Krasnovodsk, Mary, Chardzhou and Tashauz; a delegation from the motorship Ashkhabad of the Novorossiysk Maritime Shipping Company; production pacesetters and innovators; party and labor veterans; and representatives of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations constituted the ceremonial session's presidium.

Those present warmly welcomed the delegation from Ashkhabad's brother city -- Bamako -- capital of the republic of Mali, headed by Yusuf Sidibe, first deputy mayor of the city.

The ceremonial session was opened by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom.

The Soviet Union and Turkmen SSR national anthems were played. The Red Banner of the city of Ashkhabad and the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee were carried into the hall to the strains of a solemn march.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium of the session to great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to M.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear comrades!

Dear guests!

I am infinitely pleased to carry out the assignment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to warmly and cordially congratulate you participants in our ceremonial session and, through you, all the city's working people on Ashkhabad's centennial and the conferment on it of a high award of the motherland -- the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

It gives me great pleasure to carry out the request of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey to you and all people of Ashkhabad his warmest and most cordial congratulations and good wishes on the capital's jubilee and the high government award and say that he has warm recollections of his visit to our republic and holds the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan in profound respect.

This is doubly pleasant for me because we are all still under the indelible impression of how solemnly and with what unanimity the entire Soviet people and all progressive mankind commemorated the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- illustrious son of the Soviet people, loyal standard bearer of the cause of the great Lenin, recognized leader of the Communist Party, outstanding political figure and statesman of the present day and relentless fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness -- who is cordially and profoundly respected by all of us.

It is tremendous good fortune for our people and all people of good will that at the present complex and critical moment of history there stands at the helm of the mighty Soviet power an unbending fighter for peace, a perspicacious architect of new international relations, an outstanding statesman and politician and organizer and ardent fighter for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the unity and prosperity of the socialist community and the strengthening of the international communist and workers' movement.

I, Bally Yazkuliyevich Yazkuliyev, and Chary Soyunovich Karryyev had the good fortune to participate in the solemn celebration in honor of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Speaking at the party, I conveyed to Leonid Ilich from the communists and all working people of the republic the warmest and most cordial congratulations and wished him many years of life and inexhaustible powers and energy in leading the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the name of the further prosperity of our multinational socialist motherland.

On this ceremonial day for our capital, permit me once again on behalf of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, communists and all working people of Soviet Turkmenistan and the city of Ashkhabad and on your behalf, dear comrades, to warmly and cordially congratulate our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his splendid jubilee and his high awards from the motherland and many states and wish him good health and vigor and new successes in his activity in the name of our people's happiness, the strengthening of peace and the triumph of the great communist ideals.

Comrades! Comrade Politburo members and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Comrade Central Committee Secretaries Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin and Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov asked that the warmest and most cordial congratulations and good wishes be conveyed to the people of Ashkhabad.

Old citizen of Ashkhabad, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, who in 1926-1927 headed a CPSU Central Committee propaganda group and worked in Turkmenistan, telephoned me specially and asked me to convey his most cordial congratulations and good wishes to all residents of Ashkhabad.

Many CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and USSR ministry and department executives, leaders of the communist parties and governments of the fraternal union republics and kraykoms and obkoms and many comrades who worked at various times in Soviet Turkmenistan have asked that good wishes and cordial congratulations be conveyed.

Dear comrades! Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all working people of our sunny republic to convey to these comrades great gratitude for their kind and warm congratulations and wish them creative powers and energy in the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, strong health and happiness, many years of life and continued great successes in building communism in our country.

Comrades! Today is a splendid day for our republic's working people -- the centennial of the founding of Turkmenistan's capital, the city of Ashkhabad.

We are truly pleased to cordially welcome our dear guests who have arrived for Ashkhabad's festivities: the delegation of the brother-city of Bamako -- the capital of Mali -- lead by Mr Yusuf Sidibe, first deputy mayor of the city of Bamako; the delegations from the fraternal union republics: from the city of Tashkent led by Gorispolkom Chairman Vakhid Akhunovich Kazimov; from the city of Alma-Ata led by Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman Zamanbek Khalabayevich Nurkadilov; from the city of Baku led by Bakinskiy Gorkom Secretary Agalar Narimanovich Abbasov; from the city of Frunze led by Gorispolkom Chairman Abdrazak Makenovich Makenov; and from the city of Dushanbe led by Dushanbinskiy Gorkom First Secretary Yuldash Abdukarimovich Shakarimov and also the delegations from the cities of Chardzhou, Mary, Tashauz and Krasnovodsk.

Comrades Lev Mikhaylovich Kuznetsov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department; Rantik Dzhavanshirovich Margulov, first deputy minister of gas industry of the USSR; Marut Khayrutdinovich Khusnutdinov, deputy minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the USSR; Fedor Arkhipovich Grishayenkov, former second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and Col Gen Yuriy Pavlovich Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, are participating in our ceremonial session.

Permit me to congratulate our dear guests on their participation in our festivities and wish them strong health, many happy years of life and great successes in their work.

Comrades! It is hard to believe that in the place of the backwater village of Ashkhabad, which was not even on the map of tsarist Russia, where the recollections of contemporaries desolation reigned and where people eked out a wretched existence, a modern city -- a major industrial, scientific and cultural center, the capital of the Turkmen SSR -- has been created in the years of Soviet power.

The city of Ashkhabad has an immeasurably great role in the life of the working people of Soviet Turkmenistan. Ashkhabad is infinitely dear to us in that it has become the national center of the Turkmen socialist nation and at the same time a most important center of international rapprochement and a source of the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Turkmen, Russian and other peoples of our socialist motherland.

The city of Ashkhabad is also dear to us because it has made and continues to make a tremendous contribution to the republic's political, socioeconomic and cultural development. It was here, in Ashkhabad, that the first organizations of the Turkmen Communist Party emerged and detachments of the multinational working class and people's intelligentsia were formed. National literature, public education and science and professional Soviet art, national in form and socialist in content, were conceived here.

The years that have elapsed have been for our republic's capital, as for all Turkmenistan's working people, years of selfless heroic labor and tireless struggle and victories.

Currently, Ashkhabad people, wherever they work, are with their inspired and selfless labor multiplying the glory of those who fought here for the establishment of Soviet power, who defended the great gains of October in the first 5-year plans and at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, who forged victory in the rear, who survived the most terrible catastrophe -- the October 1948 earthquake -- and who at this difficult time built a new city from scratch and restored the economy, strengthening our motherland's economic might.

Through the relentless selfless labor of the communists and all inhabitants of the city of Ashkhabad, and thanks to the constant paternal assistance of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all the fraternal peoples of our boundless country, the city of Ashkhabad -- our beautiful capital -- was born anew and has become a modern, handsome and well-appointed city of our great motherland.

New houses and neighborhoods provided with amenities, handsome high-rise houses, squares, wide and festive avenues, alleys and streets -- all this is reason for us and our guests to call ours a garden city.

The Karakum Canal imeni V.I. Lenin, which has made it possible to improve the water supply and plant the streets and squares with trees and shrubs, has played a big part in the burgeoning of the city of Ashkhabad.

We can say with great joy and pride that never before in its 100-year history has our city been so handsome, so bright, so attractive and so festive as today. But we are gratified not only by the appearance of the city, which is buried in foliage. We experience special feelings of pride and joy during meetings and familiarization with the splendid people who live in Ashkhabad, whose hands and selfless labor have created all this beauty. It is they, the residents and workers of the city, who are the main and most important resource of our capital.

Comrades! The history of the life of the city and its achievements is inseparably connected with the development of our sunny republic. It is the republic that is enriching its capital with all the best it has, of which it is proud and that it is creating.

For this reason, the motherland's award to the city of Ashkhabad is a high evaluation of the contribution of all working people of Soviet Turkmenistan and all generations of communists and Komsomol members, workers and peasants and the people's intelligentsia to the cause of building socialism and communism.

On this ceremonial and joyous day we recall with profound gratitude the names of the active fighters for Soviet power and the builders of a new life: Telliya, Zhitnikov, Molibozhko, Batminov, Rozanov, Petrosov, Kolostov, Khrenov and Smelyanskiy and the legendary civil war hero, Ovezberdy Kuliyev, who set an example of boundless devotion to the cause of the Leninist party and the ideas of Great October.

We note with a feeling of deep gratitude and acknowledgment that Turkmenistan's tremendous achievements in the years of Soviet power in the development of the economy, science and culture and a rise in the working people's standard of living are the generous fruits of the Communist Party's Leninist nationality policy and the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

The great Russian people and their illustrious working class played an inestimable part in the socioeconomic and national revival and development of the formerly backward peoples of Russia, including the Turkmen people. This was essentially a glorious exploit of an entire class and an entire people accomplished in the name of internationalism. And this exploit and the inestimable assistance of the great Russian people will never be forgotten by all the peoples of our socialist motherland.

The Communist Party has raised in Turkmenistan, as throughout the country, new people -- genuine patriots and internationalists and creator-workers united forever in the single fraternal alliance of all Soviet nations and nationalities.

"A great fraternity of the people of labor united, irrespective of their national origins, by community of class interests and goals has been born and has strengthened, and unprecedented relations that we rightly term the Leninist friendship of the peoples have evolved in our country," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said.

The sacred friendship of the Soviet peoples is the cornerstone of the splendid present and even finer future of Soviet Turkmenistan, as, equally, of the other fraternal republics. And we will constantly strengthen and preserve as the apple of our eye this great friendship and indissoluble unity and cohesion of the Soviet peoples.

Comrades! At this time the working people of Turkmenistan, like the entire Soviet people, are working in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

The republic as a whole is fulfilling the quotas of the first year of the 5-year plan successfully. The plan for the sale and manufacture of gross industrial output for 11 months was fulfilled -- more than R55 million worth was sold over and above the plan.

Capital construction was further developed. The rural workers are working with great inspiration. The plans for the sale to the state of grain, vegetables, melon crops, local silkworm cocoons, meat, milk and eggs were overfulfilled.

A good tradition of our people -- commemorating a jubilee with new labor victories in socialist competition -- was also displayed at the time of the preparations for Ashkhabad's centennial.

The first labor victory on this path occurred when Ashkhabad people's in 1980 won the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers note with satisfaction that in the jubilee year the city's

industry fulfilled the annual program ahead of schedule -- on 24 December. By the time of the city's jubilee, more than 10,000 workers, 16 enterprises and 200 shops, brigades and sections had fulfilled the annual plans and quotas ahead of schedule. It is very gratifying to us that Ashkhabad does not have one lagging enterprise.

Comrades! Permit me on behalf of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to cordially congratulate the collectives of the foremost enterprises and organizations that successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges adopted in honor of Ashkhabad's centennial and wish them continued great successes.

The workers of Ashkhabad, gray-haired veterans and our illustrious youth, continuing the glorious traditions, are setting examples of labor and acting as the pioneers of all that is new and progressive.

And today, on this day that is a splendid one for all of us, we have a right to name our splendid people -- weaver Ene Ovezova, baker Eset Khamrayev, construction worker Sergey Vasilyevich Yakovlev, railroad worker Mamed Ashirmuradov, silk winder Aysoltan Karadzhayeva, heroes of socialist labor, and many others who by their selfless labor have brought honor and glory to our city of Ashkhabad -- the capital of Soviet Turkmenistan.

We are sure that the workers of the city of Ashkhabad will, as always, bear aloft the honor of progressive Soviet man -- the builder of the new communist society. And we hope that they will consolidate everything that has been done in the course of preparing for the city's jubilee.

Comrades! As you know, our Leninist party and its Central Committee adopt a strict and exacting approach to an evaluation of what has been done and ask all of us to see clearly the unsolved problems.

The party considers as the task of tasks an increase in production efficiency and work quality. And this demands a constant improvement in the management of the economy.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again pointed to the need to ensure the strictest practice of economies and the rational use of all resources and to put a prompt and strict end to remiss management and extravagance.

The city of Ashkhabad also has such shortcomings. Certain enterprises are failing to fulfill official plans and quotas for labor productivity growth and the introduction of new equipment. Losses of work time are still great, and equipment, raw materials, fuel and electric power are not always used efficiently. The proportion of manual labor, including at enterprises of the leading sectors, remains considerable. The quality of manufactured products is not rising quickly enough.

We know that the capital's party organization is working to remove these and other shortcomings and concentrate the efforts of the communists and all working people on an increase in efficiency and work quality. It is essential to increase the responsibility of the managers for the fulfillment of all plan indicators and to display more scrupulousness in the business of improving the quality of manufactured output.

Dear comrades! It is necessary for us to do everything within our power to ensure that each of us is really concerned to see the growth of our city's authority in the future and a multiplication of its labor glory. This authority, this reputation depends on each collective, each family and each resident of Ashkhabad.

A good form of an increase in the working people's social assertiveness is the competition to make Ashkhabad a model city -- a city of high culture and ideal

cleanliness. We set ourselves such a task in the jubilee year. Much has been done to develop the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, increase the role of the public and improve the city's provision with amenities.

The construction of a new dairy, the vacuum flask shop of the Ashkhabad Glass Works imeni v. V.I. Lenin, a service station, an overpass, the new Ashkhabad-Firyuza motor road, the Ashkhabad-Bezmein bypass and a number of other projects were completed by the time of the city's jubilee.

Comrades! A tremendous amount of work lies ahead of us in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congresses and the 11th Five-Year Plan. Much also has to be done here by the working people of the city of Ashkhabad. The volume of industrial production in the 5-year plan is to increase by more than 26 percent and labor productivity by 15 percent.

The manufacture of consumer goods will increase almost 20 percent. There will be a 25-percent increase in the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade. The volume of consumer services will increase by more than 13 percent.

Capital investments, which will be in excess of R438 million, will increase considerably. They will be channeled primarily into the construction of new and the modernization of operating enterprises and production capacity.

Total living space will increase by almost 630,000 square meters. New schools and medical and children's preschool establishments will be built. Municipal services will be developed and the city will be planted with trees and shrubs and provided with amenities. This will adorn the city still further and create more comfortable working and living conditions for our people.

Our capital's future prospects are manificent. A new master plan for the city of Ashkhabad for the period up to the year 2000 was approved in 1974. The city will expand considerably in a southerly direction toward the mountains, and its high-rise neighborhoods will reach the Bikrova area.

Developing in accordance with the new master plan, Ashkhabad in the near future will become a city with a high standard of planning and artistically accomplished architectural ensembles, a city reflecting the dynamics and nature of the social system of our society, which is the world's most progressive.

Dear comrades! Conferment on the capital of Soviet Turkmenistan -- the city of Ashkhabad -- of the high government award, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, is a great and exciting event. This event acquires particular significance against the background of the strenuous creative work and successes that have been scored today. After all, the award of the motherland is not only an evaluation of what has been done and the results of work. It is at the same time a tremendous stimulus to the development and multiplication of successes and unfailing advancement.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Minister firmly believe that the working people of the city of Ashkhabad will continue to make their worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of building communism.

Permit me, comrades, to read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edict.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edict on the award to the city of Ashkhabad of the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

For the services of the city's working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German-fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War and the successes scored in economic and cultural building, and in connection with its centennial, the Order of the Labor Red Banner is conferred on the city of Ashkhabad.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, the Kremlin, 15 December 1981.

Comrades! Permit me, as instructed by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to present to the city of Ashkhabad the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

I once again wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the high award and wish the people of Ashkhabad new successes and new creative enterprise and great happiness!

Dear comrades! Taking advantage of this occasion, permit me on behalf of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to congratulate all of you, your near and dear ones and your work comrades, on the upcoming New Year -- the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan -- and wish you strong health, happiness, prosperity and new labor accomplishments in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congresses.

Presenting the order, M.G. Gapurov cordially congratulated all the working people of the capital of Soviet Turkmenistan on the deserved award and wished them good health, happiness and new successes and achievements in fulfilling the great designs of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report "Ashkhabad -- 100 Years Old" was delivered by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom.

The following spoke at the ceremonial session: N.Ye. Skripchenko, tool sharpener at the Ashkhabad Petroleum Machine-Building Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the leaders of the delegations from the following cities: Tashkent, Tashkentskiy Gorispolkom Chairman V.A. Kazimov; Alma-Ata, Z.K. Nurkadilov, deputy chairman of Alma-Atinskiy Gorispolkom; Baku, Bakinskiy Gorkom Secretary A.N. Abbasov; Frunze, Frunzenskiy Gorispolkom Chairman A.M. Makenov; and Dushanbe, Yu.A. Shakarimov, first secretary of Dushanbinskiy Gorkom, also USSR People's Artiste S. Muradova, director of the Turkmen State Academic Drama Theater imeni Mollanepes; Lenin scholarship recipient O. Kuliyeva; student at the Turkmen State University imeni A.M. Gorkiy; and Hero of the Soviet Union P. Redzhepov, chairman of the Ashkhabad section of Great Patriotic War veterans.

The speakers thanked the party and government for the high award and for the concern they are displaying for the city's socioeconomic development and gave assurances that they would channel all their efforts into fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Congresses.

Greetings were addressed by Yusuf Sidibe, first deputy mayor of Mali's capital, Bamako.

Participants in the ceremonial session were greeted by the capital's young people.

Greetings telegrams from the working people of the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, the capitals of the fraternal union republics and many other rayons, cities and oblasts of the country, workers, kolkhoz members, figures of science and culture and Soviet Army soldiers were read.

The decision of a session of the Ashkhabad City Soviet to bestow the title "Honorary Citizen of the City of Ashkhabad" on a group of comrades who had made the biggest contribution to the city's development and prosperity was read. Ashkhabadskiy Gorispolkom Chairman A. Begdzhanov presented the recipients with ribbons and certificates.

The participants in the session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to great enthusiasm.

The city's banner, crowned with the Order of the Labor Red Banner and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner, was borne out to the strains of a march.

A grand ceremonial concert was performed for the participants in the ceremonial session.

The same day, participants in the ceremonial session laid flowers at the monument to the founder of the world's first socialist state -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- and visited the Turkmen SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION CONCERNS OUTLINED

WA111200 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 17 January publishes on page 2 a 1500-word article by I. Poyda, secretary of the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions, on the role of trade unions in advancing the well-being of workers in the republic. Poyda begins his article with a brief account of a situation at a certain metallurgical factory where workers had difficulty obtaining leave passes to health and rest facilities. The workers of the factory, according to Poyda, spoke out "sharply" about this situation at a trade union meeting and voiced suggestions for obtaining funds for the development of health facilities and sanatoriums. As a result, trade union activists formed a health unit at the factory, and in time the problem was successfully resolved.

Poyda says that he relates the particulars of this event in order to show the "great role of trade unions in our society." "They are," he says, "the party's prop among the masses." Citing the 26th CPSU Congress, he remarks that "people work better and more eagerly when they feel that they and their working and living conditions are being constantly looked after." Poyda then goes on, citing figures and examples, to recount the important advances made by the republic in the area of workers' health and social welfare in the period 1971-1981.

Near the end of the article, however, Poyda remarks briefly on the difficulties facing the trade unions today. "Trade unions," he says, "face serious problems in their work. Workers' demands for leaves to sanatoriums increase year by year. The limited number of facilities is unable to accommodate all those making requests. The solution is to accelerate the construction of sanatoriums. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction and the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction work unsatisfactorily on sanatorium construction. These projects are poorly supplied with material, technical, and labor resources."

In conclusion Poyda states that "it is necessary to raise the militancy of every primary trade union organization. The achievement of everything outlined in the 5-year plan depends on this."

LITHUANIAN TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

WA261305 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The tasks of the republic's trade unions in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the instructions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum were discussed at a session of the Presidium of the republic Council of Trade Unions.

It was emphasized at the session that in discussing the plenum's material, the working people's collectives of Soviet Lithuania are looking for intrinsic resources and potential for working better and more efficiently with great political and production enthusiasm. Socialist pledges and counterplans for 1982 are being formulated at industrial enterprises and construction sites, in transportation organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the socialist competition "60 Shock Work Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" is becoming increasingly widespread. In this, a large role belongs to the trade unions. They must display concern for the creation of favorable conditions for productive and high-quality labor and for the fulfillment of adopted pledges. It is essential to secure a further increase in the efficiency of socialist competition and refine its organization. The dissemination of progressive experience and valuable initiatives is an exceptionally important part of the unions' activity.

The session paid great attention to realization of the comprehensive food program, an intensification of the practice of economies and questions concerning improved capital construction and a refinement of the economic mechanism. In the process of solving these problems, the participants in the session observed, it is essential to enlist the working people more extensively in the production management and enhance the role of the permanent production conferences and the working people's public creative associations. The union organizations are obliged to monitor more strictly the fulfillment in the collectives of the plans for an improvement in working conditions and the construction of houses, children's preschool establishments and other social facilities.

The session was addressed by A. Ferensas, chairman of the republic Council of Trade Unions.

How to prepare economically substantiated socialist pledges and counterplans for next year and how to enhance the efficiency of socialist competition was discussed at a seminar of socialist competiton organizers and lecturer-propagandists in Vilnius organized by the republic Council of Trade Unions. The seminar discussed the new conditions of socialist competition and the procedure for the moral and material encouragement of its winners which, in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, have been formulated by planning and trade union workers of many sectors of the economy.

Measures were outlined for the continued refinement of the organization of socialist competition and the more extensive application of its forms and methods.

NEW TRADE UNION FORMED, MEETS IN LITHUANIA

WA031405 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Another trade union -- of fruit and vegetable industry and procurement workers -- has been created in Soviet Lithuania. It has over 32,000 members -- procurement, trade and canning industry and horticultural and vegetable-growing farm workers.

A report was delivered at a conference of the new trade union by I. Andriyanov, chairman of the union's organizational bureau and secretary of the republic council of trade unions.

The speaker and others who spoke observed that the trade union organizations of these sectors of the economy had complex tasks to tackle in the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the strengthening of the material-technical base of enterprises and farms, a refinement of production and better provisioning of the population with fruit and vegetable products.

The conference paid great attention to questions concerning an increase in the assertiveness of trade union organizations. Not all managers and trade unions are yet displaying due concern for enlisting workers and farmers in production management and for initiating permanent production conferences and are inadequately monitoring fulfillment of the working people's critical observations and proposals.

The conference was addressed by Yu. Bernatavichyus, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

A plenum of the newly elected trade union committee was held. Z. Gramayla was elected chairman.

ESTONIAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS HELD IN TALLINN

WA030945 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the Estonian SSR Union of Journalists was held 24 December in Tallinn; 106 delegates representing the union's 1,054 members -- newspaper, journal, television, radio, ETA and publishing house workers -- were elected to it.

The congress was opened by V. Raudsepp, honored journalist of the Estonian SSR and one of the republic's most senior journalists. He emphasized that the congress had assembled at a portentous time, when the entire Soviet people were working selflessly to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This also makes high demands on our press, which is called on to inspire the people in the struggle for the party's great cause.

Those assembled paid tribute to the memory of colleagues who had passed away since the last congress.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Report of the Estonian SSR Journalists' Union Board.

2. Report of the Estonian SSR Journalists' Union Auditing Commission.

3. Election of the Estonian SSR Journalists' Union Board.

4. Election of the Estonian SSR Journalists' Union Auditing Commission.

5. Election of delegates to the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee greetings to the republic journalists' sixth congress were read out by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The report of the Estonian SSR Journalists' Union Board was delivered by Kh. Toming, chairman of the union board and editor of the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL.

The Auditing Commission report was delivered by its chairman, L. Koyk.

The following participated in the debate: A. Ryatsep, deputy editor of the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL; K. Malyshev, deputy editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA; Ya. Britan, secretary of the USSR Union of Journalists' Board, chairman of the Latvian SSR Union of Journalists' Board and editor of the newspaper TSINYA; E. Anupydl, deputy chairman of Estonian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; I. Rattus, editor of the newspaper EDAZI; E. Khion, correspondent for Estonian radio; R. Elvak, first secretary of Vilyandiskiy Raykom; Yu. Renzer, editor of the newspaper SYADE; V. Lindsalu, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade; Prof Yu. Peegel, head of the Department of Journalism at the Tartu State University; E. Mets, chief editor of the journal SOTSIALISTLIK PYLUMAYANDUS; D. Klenskiy, correspondent of PRAVDA for the Estonian SSR; and V. Arkhangelskiy, secretary of the USSR Union of Journalists' Board.

A speech was delivered by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The congress adopted a decree and also a letter of greetings to the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The new Estonian SSR Union of Journalists Board and Auditing Commission and delegates to the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists were elected.

K. Vayno, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, A. Pork and L. Shishov; A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; and A. Soydla, head of a department of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the congress.

ATHEIST EDUCATION CAMPAIGN CALLED FOR IN KIRGIZIA

WA031420 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Atheistic Work -- Inseparable Part of Communist Education"]

[Text] Genuine freedom of worship is ensured and the opportunity to satisfy religious requirements is guaranteed for all citizens in the Soviet state. In accordance with the law, approximately 100 mosques, Orthodox churches and houses of prayer of Evangelical Christian-Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, Evangelical Lutherans, Mennonites, Catholics, Old Believers, Jews and other religious associations in which believers freely exercise their religious requirements and take full advantage of the right of freedom of worship accorded them by the USSR Constitution operate in our republic, for example.

As is known, communists have a negative attitude toward religion as an antiscientific ideology signifying for the masses ignorance, obscurantism, social disorientation and passiveness. Religion prevents believers from participating more actively, purposefully and consciously in the building of the communist society. For this reason, our party and its Central Committee consider atheistic education an inseparable part of Soviet people's communist education and an important condition of their increased consciousness and activeness in the building of a new life.

Thanks to the victory of socialism and the party's great organizing and educational work, the overwhelming majority of the republic's population has broken with religion entirely.

However, despite a great deal of atheistic work, which has produced tremendous results, there are no grounds for removing the question of religion from the agenda. Religion continues to exert its pernicious influence on part of the population. Religious societies, groups and individual priests have not cut down on their activity in a number of cases are even attempting to stimulate it, adapting to modern conditions.

The tasks of further strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of developed socialism and forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the population demand an

intensification of the atheistic education of the masses. Particular significance is attached to this work in connection with the exacerbated ideological-political struggle in the world arena and our class enemies' attempts to employ religious slogans.

Under religious flags, bourgeois propaganda increasingly and persistently attempts to instill in Soviet people views and ideas that are contrary to a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and standards and principles of behavior that are incompatible with socialist morality. Recently, for example, the enemy has been gambling actively, together with the use of other religions, on a "revival of Islam" and the use of its slogans for counterrevolutionary purposes. "We communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "have a respectful attitude toward the religious beliefs of people professing Islam, as well as toward other religions. The main thing is the goals being pursued by the forces proclaiming this slogan or the other."

Imperialism and foreign Muslim reaction are exerting tremendous efforts to transfer the "flame of Islamic revival" to the Soviet Union and thereby destabilize the situation in the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and the Caucasus, ignite nationalist prejudices in these regions and stir in believers' dissatisfaction with the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Religious associations headed, as a rule, by reactionary preachers and which are insignificant in numbers, but illegal, that is, not registered with the authorities, are particularly dangerous. Supporters of the so-called "Council of Churches" of the Evangelical Christian-Baptists, "Jehovah's Witnesses," Pentecostalists, extreme Mennonites and others are attempting, for example, to step up their antisocial activity. They demand "complete freedom" of religious life and religious organizations' independence of the state and its laws. In the cities of Frunze, Tokmak and Kara-Balta and in Sokulukskiy, Alamedinskiy, Kantskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Chuyskiy and Leninpolskiy Rayons they are endeavoring to conduct illegal religious gatherings and to step up work among children and the youth. Individual extremist leaders of these sects are slandering the Leninist party and its domestic and foreign policy and our Soviet way of life and sometimes permit insulting and even hooligan escapades against the representatives of state power. The leaders of such sects supply overseas anti-Soviet centers with slanderous material about the allegedly "infringed" human rights in the Soviet Union and the "forcible eradication" of religion, material subsequently used by our enemies in anti-Soviet propaganda. Such persons, who are hostile toward our society, seek and find in religion a convenient form for disguising their intrigues against the socialist way of life.

Unregistered Muslim associations and priests are operating illegally in a number of rayons of Oshskaya, Talasskaya, Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya Oblasts and in Chuyskiy, Panfilovskiy, Keminskiy and other rayons. There have been attempts to illegally open new and extend existing mosques in Bazar-Kurganskiy, Lyaylyakskiy, Moskovskiy, Panfilovskiy and a number of other rayons owing to a lack of proper control.

The republic's party organizations are performing a great deal of work to surmount religious views. Atheistic work is being performed by thousands of activists and numerous ideological establishments, organizations and departments. Lectures on atheistic subjects are delivered and political information sessions and talks are conducted. People's universities and schools of scientific atheism have been set up and are operating, and atheistic evenings are held in cultural-educational establishments. An increasingly large number of people is being freed of religious chains under the impact of our Soviet reality and ideological-educational work.

At the same time, there are many considerable shortcomings in this work. Many party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations have not examined questions of atheistic education for years, are insufficiently involved in the introduction of socialist rites and are failing to ensure the strict and consistent implementation of Leninist principles of the attitude toward religion and the church.

Scientific atheistic propaganda still lacks aggressiveness and specificity. The lectures, papers and political information sessions insufficiently expose religion's harm to society and the individual, the clergy's attempts to adapt to modern conditions and to speculate on life's disorders and instances of an indifferent attitude toward man. The republic lacks skilled atheistic personnel -- insufficient use is being made of the possibilities of the political studies system and social faculties in the VUZ's for training them.

Particularly harmful is the clergy's endeavor to exert a noxious influence on the youth. Unfortunately, the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and their local bodies are not paying due attention to the atheistic education of the younger generation. The educational institutions are making insufficient use of the tremendous world-outlook, atheistic possibilities of the teaching of general educational and special subjects and extracurricular and out-of-school work. Frequently, such measures are of an entertaining nature and lack clearly expressed scientific-atheistic content.

New Soviet rites and rituals are being inadequately introduced in the working people's daily life; this does not create the necessary conditions for the speedier surmounting of religious rites. The Kirgiz SSR ministries of culture, consumer service, housing-municipal services and justice and the Znaniye Society, trade union and Komsomol authorities and the creative unions are involving themselves inadequately in the study, collation and introduction of experience accumulated in this business both here and in the country's fraternal republics. Nor is the necessary initiative being displayed here on the part of the party committees.

Instances of a conciliatory attitude toward religion on the part of some communists and Komsomol members and their participation in religious rites and services are a cause of serious concern. Instances have been observed recently in the cities of Kyzyl-Kiya, Dzhalal-Abad, Rybachye and Tokmak of certain communists, who are now former communists, performing leading functions in religious associations. The party committees are not always making a high-minded evaluation of communists who are reconciled to religious prejudice and superstition.

Part of the republic's population is still subject to religious influence as a result of the existing shortcomings in atheistic work. Religious rites are not being reduced quickly enough. Pilgrimage to so-called "holy places" has not been overcome. The installation of costly gravestones with Muslim symbolism has become increasingly widespread recently in Frunze and in Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts.

The party committees and primary party organizations must analyze in depth the state and effectiveness of atheistic work in each city, rayon and labor collective and formulate and implement concrete measures to strengthen the atheistic education of the population, particularly of women, children and the youth.

It is necessary to have done with indifference toward atheistic education. Atheistic work must be performed by persuasion, and diverse forms and means of ideological-political influence, particularly individual work with believers, should be employed. The party organizations are called on to ensure each communist's fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU rules -- to combat religious prejudice emphatically. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the party, soviet and trade union authorities and all officials for a fair and sensitive attitude toward the citizens' daily needs and requests and an attentive examination of written and verbal appeals and to display concern for people with religious inclinations.

It is necessary to increase the role in and responsibility for atheistic education of the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the Znaniye Society and the authorities of the ministries of culture, education, higher and secondary specialized education and health. They must formulate and implement comprehensive measures in the sphere of atheistic work.

An important role belongs to the mass information and propaganda media here. They are called on to systematically illustrate the practice of atheistic education, search for intelligible forms of ideological and emotional influence on people, promptly and effectively expose the reactionary essence of religious ideology and morals and various attempts by our ideological adversaries to use religion for purposes hostile to the USSR and increase propaganda about new Soviet rites and rituals.

All atheistic work should be performed thoughtfully and extraordinarily carefully, and rudeness, bureaucratic administration and injury to believers' feelings must not be permitted in the struggle against religious prejudice.

At the same time, we cannot be reconciled to the illegal activity of religious fanatics and extremists. Mature socialism is a society of the strictest socialist legality, and for this reason observance of the laws by all is a constitutional duty. And this requirement applies fully to the activity of religious organizations and the clergy of all persuasions. We cannot be reconciled to religious associations and ministers of religion in the republic operating without having registered, that is, illegally, and to certain religious fanatics and extremists engaging in antisocial activity and impudently flouting our standards of behavior and our Soviet laws.

The party, the state and the people cannot tolerate the antisocial activity of reactionary ministers, whatever their persuasion. It is therefore necessary to resolutely and uncompromisingly oppose extremist preachers who violate Soviet laws, attempt to weaken the moral-political unity of the Soviet people and add fuel to the flames of our class enemies.

The party and people are tackling complex tasks of economic and social development and exerting every effort to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas. And the higher the political and labor activeness of the masses, the less they will be susceptible to the influence of religious ideology and the more the tasks of the growth of our socialist motherland's economy and culture and a rise in the Soviet people's well-being will be accomplished successfully.

KAZAKH POLYTEKHNIKUM EXAM VIOLATIONS REPORTED

WA031445 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 2

[Account of proceedings in Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee: "The 'Experiment' Was a Failure"]

[Text] The committee studied the question of flagrant violations in the procedure for the admission of students to the Alma-Ata Polytekhnikum. In accordance with the plan for the admission of students to the tekhnikum, 450 persons were registered for the first time for the 1981-1982 academic year, of whom 210 were registered without examination (distinguished students and by way of an experiment) and 240 in accordance with results of competitive entrance examinations, in which 1,522 applicants participated.

With such a heavy competition, T.K. Medusheyev, director of the tekhnikum, failed to ensure precise order in the organization of the entrance examinations and permitted a lack of control of the admissions committee's work. All this created the conditions for abuse of position by the admissions committee secretary and certain examiners and a lack of objectivity in the assessment of the applicants' knowledge. A particularly large number of violations was permitted in the marking of the written test in Russian language and literature by examiners G.L. Namm, T.N. Dzhabasova and V.S. Lisitsyna.

It was established in the course of an inspection that 35 tests merited unsatisfactory marks and that in many of them the lecturers had deliberately not corrected 5, 10, 20 and more mistakes per test and had marked them positively. For a considerable number of tests the marks were overstated by 3-4 points. Furthermore, 15 tests contained many pasted corrections of a different shade from that in which the text was written.

The applicant Petrova was given a 4 on the examination paper for a test that had not been checked by a lecturer. Kuntorina's test, which did not correspond to the prescribed subject, was also marked "good." On a number of test papers the mistakes corrected by a lecturer in the text were not noted in the margin or taken into account in the marks.

None of the violations mentioned was uncovered by the leaders of the tekhnikum's examining committee who, in spite of the instructions of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, failed to monitor the correctness of the marking of the tests which had been given 3's and 4's.

The specified time for the retention of the written tests in Russian language of applicants not admitted to the tekhnikum determined by the ministry was also violated. Nor were the answers in math and chemistry retained, which prevented us drawing a conclusion as to the objectivity of the marks in these subjects. Having received warnings about these violations, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education conducted an inspection only superficially and fleetingly and failed to adopt any measures in respect of the guilty parties.

For violations permitted in the procedure of the admission of students and lack of control of the work of the admissions committee, which created conditions for a lack of objectivity in assessments of the applicants' knowledge and the lecturers' overstatement of the marks of a considerable number of them, the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee dismissed T.K. Mediusheyev as director of the Alma-Ata Polytekhnikum.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education's attention was drawn to the fact that it had failed to take steps to rectify the shortcomings and hold the guilty parties strictly accountable. Deputy Minister K.N. Naribayev's statement that the ministry would in the immediate future check out the justification for the registration of students for the first year at the polytekhnikum who had received overstated marks and that the persons who had perpetrated violations of the procedure in student admissions would be punished was noted.

The material on the inspection of the flagrant violations of the student admissions' procedure at the Alma-Ata Polytekhnikum was handed over to the Kazakh SSR Prosecutor's Office.

KATUSHEV ATTENDS SEAMEN'S UNION CONGRESS

PM101215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Discussion by Delegates"]

[Excerpts] Soviet seamen fulfilled the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in terms of all indicators. This was stressed at the 11th Maritime and River Fleet Workers Union Congress, which finished 4 February. The delegates examined ways of fulfilling the tasks set for the water transport workers by the 26th party congress.

Taking part in the congress were K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the matitime fleet; and V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

PM101119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Azerbaijan Journalists Congress"]

[Excerpts] Baku, 26 Jan -- The crucial tasks of further improving the work of the republic's journalists in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum were discussed at the sixth congress of Azerbaijan journalists in Baku today.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the congress.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON LENIN

PM091139 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 21 January 1982 published on page 2 under the headline "Lenin's Cause Lives and Triumphs" an unattributed review pegged to the publication of the book "On Lenin and Leninism" by L.I. Brezhnev. The review points to the fact that this book about one outstanding figure in the development of mankind, Lenin, is written by another outstanding figure of today, Brezhnev. The book, which is a collection of Brezhnev's writings on Lenin, is a "textbook for life" since Lenin's teachings provide a framework for all aspects of human life, from the development of agriculture and industry to workers' participation in the management of society, and provides a "source of strength" for the continued struggle toward communism.

AFP REPORTS YURI ORLOV'S LIFE IN DANGER

NC101657 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov's "life is in danger" after five years imprisonment, his wife Irina said in a statement reaching the Western press here today.

"Five years of jail have considerably weakened my husband," Mrs Orlov said. "He is suffering from a chronic bladder inflammation, rheumatism and insomnia."

She said he often had dizzy spells and "fainted many times.

"He is suffering from cold and hunger and his life is in danger," she said.

The 55-year-old Mr Orlov was first arrested in February, 1977, and sent to a detention camp in Perm, in the Urals.

After 14 months there, he was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years relegation for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

AFP: GEORGIANS PETITION FOR RELEASE OF KOSTAVA

NC101525 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb (AFP) -- About 100 Georgian intellectuals have petitioned Moscow to reconsider the sentence against Georgian dissident Marab Kostava of five months in a labor camp and three years' relegation, dissident sources said here today.

Mr. Kostava, 43, was convicted of "hooliganism" while under forced residence in Yakutistan, eastern Siberia.

A member of the Georgian group monitoring the Helsinki Accords, Mr. Kostava had already been sentenced once in 1978 to three years in a labor camp and two years' relegation for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Dissident Soviet academician and Nobel Peace-Prize winner Andrey Sakharov wrote to Georgian Communist Party secretary-general Eduard Shevarnadze last December asking for Mr. Kostava's release.

SCIENTIST SURVEYS KAZAKH FUEL, ENERGY COMPLEXES

PM100921 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, January 1982, Signed to Press 18 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences E. Turkebayev, director of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan NIEIPINA(full expansion unknown) under the rubric "The Economic Machinery of Intensification": "Kazakhstan's Fuel and Energy Complexes"]

[Text] Development of the fuel and energy complex and rational utilization of fuel and energy resources are key tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Capital investments in this sector run 50 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1985 oil and gas condensate extraction is to reach 630 million tons; that of coal 775 million tons; and of gas 630 billion cubic meters; and electricity generation is to reach 1.6 billion kilowatt-hours.

Kazakhstan is a region of intensive fuel and energy resources development, accounting for 16 percent of all coal extracted in the country, 3.1 percent of the oil, taking gas condensate into account, and 4.8 percent of the electricity generated.

An Integral Part of the All-Union Complex

Kazakhstan's raw material base is planned and is being effectively developed as a very important integral part of the country's fuel and energy complex. The republic's industry is characterized by the formation in the coal basins of fueld and energy complexes where raw material is extracted and processed. They form the bases of Kazakhstan's territorial production complexes, to which great attention is devoted in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In 1980 a total of 115 million tons of coal and around 19 million tons of oil with gas condensate were extracted in Kazakhstan's coal basins. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the extraction of coal and oil will reach approximately 134 million and 25 million tons per year, respectively.

Total geological reserves of coal in Kazakhstan exceed 283 billion tons.

Today 60 percent of coal extraction in the republic is effected by opencut mining. This is due primarily to the exploitation of the very rich Ekibastuzskoye deposit. The Dogatyr opencut mine, constructed here, can produce 55 million tons of coal per year.

It is planned to construct 4 GRES in the Ekibastuz area with a total capacity of 16 million kilowatts. One, with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatt, has already been commissioned.

The power industry is developing at a growing rate in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the power-generating coal of the Ekibastuzskiy basin. Some 19 major GRES in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan are currently operating on Ekibastuzskiy coal.

Increasing Ekibastuzskiy and Maykubenskiy coal extraction to 170 million tons by the end of the present decade will enable us to feed power stations with an overall capacity of 36-38 million kilowatts, generating 220 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. About 100 billion kilowatt-hours will be used annually in Kazakhstan, 40 billion will be sent to the country's central region and to the Urals and 80 billion will go to Central Asia and west Siberia.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Accelerate the Development of Opencut Coal Mining in 1981-1990" devotes much attention to the Ekibastuzskoye deposit. Today Ekibastuz supplies one-fourth of all the coal mined in the country by the opencut method. Ekibastuzskiy coal is the cheapest in the country. High-productivity equipment is used and the work of related enterprises is well organized. Suffice it to say that one wheel excavator can extract 5,000 tons of coal per hour. As a result of coordinating the work schedules of coal miners and transport workers and equipping the workplaces, labor productivity is constantly improving and the cost of output is falling. In 1975 each Ekibastuz miner extracted 700 tons of coal per month; in 1980 this figure was 1,041 tons.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will see the modernization of the Tsentrianyy and Severnyy pits, expansion of the Bogatyr pit and commissioning of phase one of the new Vostochnyy open pit with a capacity of 15 million tons of coal per year. Construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities will also increase.

In order to implement this program all interested organizations have to accelerate work on the development of this unique deposit. This applies above all to the Ekibastuzshakhtostroy combine which is currently behind with the construction of industrial projects and housing.

A number of other matters have to be settled as well. In our view, one way of improving coal mining efficiency in the Ekibastuzskiy basin is to switch to bulk extraction -- that is, not ignoring areas of rock containing little coal. Using existing technology, about 15 million tons of combustible material with a 55-77 percent ash content and a calorific value of around 3,000 calories per kilogram are dumped every year. And bulk coal extraction will make it possible to increase the basin's capacity by more than 40 percent, reduce the cost of 1 ton of coal by 24 percent and improve labor productivity at 40 percent.

The Karagandinskiy fuel and energy complex -- a supplier of coking coal for ferrous metallurgy in Kazakhstan and the Urals -- is important to the national economy. There are a further three coal deposits in this region. The Kuuchekinskoye, the Samarskoye and the Zavyalovskoye. So far the Kuu-chekinskoye deposit is the only one of them fully surveyed and operational.

Of the 48.6 million tons of coal mined in 1980 in the Karagandinskiy basin, 55 percent was coking coal.

In the current 5-year plan coal extraction will increase here at the Borlinskoye deposit and plans will be laid for a big new mine.

Development Problems

The development of the fuel and energy complexes in the republic makes it possible not only to fulfill more successfully the planned targets of the 5-year period but also to lay the requisite foundation for the future. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "We must not relax our efforts to develop the fuel and energy complex, including the exploitation of new energy sources."

It is fundamentally important to ascertain fuel and energy requirements. Calculations are based primarily on volumetric indicators of the growth of physical production and consumption norms for the different types of fuel used in thermal power stations; in industrial and district boiler houses and also in the municipal and domestic sector. Scientific research shows that in the foreseeable future the present consumption of boiler and furnance fuel will more than treble. The highest consumption increase -- 4-4.5 times -- will be at thermal power stations, especially GRES.

Kazakhstan's power-generation coal is used by the republic itself and by the Urals and Central Asia. Many thermal power stations in the Urals operate on Ekibastuzskiy coal. Major GRES, such as the Troitskaya, Naftinskaya, Alakulskaya and others, are being constructed or expanded in that region. They will also operate on coal from Kazakhstan. Calculations show that overall demand for power-generating coal from Kazakhstan and adjacent areas will be 242 million tons in the long term.

This demand can only be satisfied if, on the one hand, the extraction of fuel resources is constantly expanded and, on the other hand, the efficiency of raw material and electricity production is increased.

In our view, the best way to solve these tasks is to develop local fuel and energy complexes on the basis of the regional development of particular types of resources the main reserves of which are located in Pavlodarskaya, Karagandinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Mangyshlakskaya and Guryevskaya oblasts.

In order to meet the demand from the republic and other parts of the country, the intention is to start developing the Turgayskiy basin, 300-400 km from the Urals, in the current 5-year plan. This will permit a redistribution of the fuel resources of Turgay, Ekibastuz and Maykuben and a considerable future reduction in the volume of coal shipped from the Kansko-Achinskiy basin, which will mean a massive saving.

Six large open pits can be created at proven fields in the Turgayskiy basin. Their overall productivity will be 120 million tons of coal per year. Thermal power stations with a total capacity of 20 million kilowatts can be constructed on the basis of this coal.

In order to supply southern Kazakhstan and central Asia with electricity, it is deemed economically effective to create the Nizhneiliyskiy fuel and energy complex based on the large Nizhneiliyskiy lignite filed (basin) in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The assessment that it is economically desirable, taking into account the reduction of gas-fired GRES capacities in Central Asia and also the transportation of fuel or electricity from Itat, prompts the conclusion that it would be expedient to locate a GRES using Nizhneiliyskiy fule in the vicinity of the Nizhneiliyskoye field and to transport electricity to meet the needs of Central Asia and south Kazakhstan.

The further strengthening of the fuel and energy base is closely linked to the development of the oil-extraction industry. At the moment three oil-bearing areas in west Kazakhstan -- Mangyshlak, Ustyurt, including the Buzachi Peninsula, and the Uralo-Embinskiy region -- are the most promising in oil terms.

The Buzachi Peninsula will see the main increase in oil extraction in the 11th 5-Year Plan. These fields are being intensively developed.

In order to develop the resources of the Mangyshlak Peninsula as quickly as possible, specialists from all union republics have worked at top speed to create a large modern energy base near Shevchenko city, comprising large TETs, the worlds first industrial fast-breeder reactor and a complex of desalination plants to obtain large quantities of desalinated sea water.

In the future nuclear power stations may have an appreciable role to play in southeast Kazakhstan, where there are water resources but no organic fuel, as well as on the Mangyshlak Peninsula.

ENERGY OFFICIAL GIVES THRIFT GUIDELINES

LD101139 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 4, Signed to Press on 28 January, carries on pages 2-3 a 2,000-word L. Kabysheva interview entitled "Look Out, Electricity Is Going To Waste" with Yu. Semenov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification. Pointing out that the Soviet Union has hitherto "been spoiled by its abundance of energy," the interviewee outlines a variety of ways in which more efficient use can be made of energy resources in the USSR, including greater thrift in the home, more economical light bulbs, improved insulation of buildings, increased production of existing Soviet-developed insulating materials and wider use of waste-free technology in order to utilize "secondary energy resources" and "low-potential heat" hitherto discarded by industrial enterprises.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS 1981 SUCCESSES, FAILURES

PM100925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Through the People's Labor"]

[Excerpt] Agricultural workers' activities were marked by unstinting labor. The major operation of providing the country with field and farmstead products was accomplished under extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Considerable successes were achieved by agricultural workers in Kazakhstan; a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia; and Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan, Lithuania and Armenia. The country's population is being supplied with grain and grain products entirely from state resources. Much work has been done to lay the foundation of next year's harvest. Preparatory work for spring sowing is underway. Output is up on subsidiary plots belonging to industrial, construction and other enterprises and organizations, as well as on the public's personal plots. The practice of fattening livestock on the basis of contracts between kolhozes and sovkhozes and private citizens is becoming more widespread.

Production based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration has been further developed. As of the start of 1982, there were around 10,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations and more than 500 agroindustrial and agricultural production associations.

The party's course of doing everything possible to strengthen the sector's material and technical base was consistently implemented: R37 billion -- 27 percent of total capital investment in the national economy -- were invested in developing agriculture right across the board. Stockbreeding premises and mechanized livestock units and complexes were built and commissioned. Some 660,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Around 4 million hectares of pastureland were irrigated. Rural areas were supplied with hundreds of thousands of trucks, tractors, combines, cotton harvesters, tractor-drawn mowers, balers, sprinklers and many other types of equipment. Agriculture received more mineral fertilizer and chemical feed additives than in 1980. The plans for the supply of tractor-drawn regular and stubble skim plows and grain-harvesting combines and for the supply of mineral fertilizer were underfulfilled.

The achievements of the first year of the 5-year plan are testimony to our Leninist party's wise policy and the fruit of the inspired labor and creative efforts of millions of Soviet people. Anxious to further enhance the motherland's economic and defense might, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia have mounted a shock vigil.

As a result of the national economy's planned expansion, the program of social development and improved public welfare adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented. The real incomes and wages of manual and clerical workers and the renumeration of kolkhoz members' labor increased, as did social consumption funds. Another 10 million people moved into new homes or improved their living conditions. Public education and the health service are being improved, and the services sphere and sales of consumer goods are expanding.

Taking stock of last year and pointing out the achievements we must at the same time also be wide awake to the failures and unfulfilled tasks. These are clearly visible when the results are analyzed. As the statistics show, certain sectors failed to fulfill their plans for total production, increased labor productivity, reduced prime costs and accumulations. They also failed to achieve their scientific and technical program targets. Agricultural workers failed to fulfill their milk, livestock and poultry purchase plans.

The difficulties and unsolved problems were openly and exactingly discussed at the CRSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. So far we have been slow to translate into deeds the measures for improving the economic machinery. Departmentalism and parochialism have still not been completely eradicated. There are still places where those who like to take as such as they can from society and give back as little as possible feel free to do so. All these things lower our economic indicators.

The large and complex tasks of the second year of the 5-year plan require us to ensure that there are no laggard sections in any of the sectors which make up the agroindustrial complex. It is imperative that agriculture be rapidly developed, labor productivity be increased and arable farming and stockbreeding be made more efficient. Each of us at our workplace must work even better and strive to increase the production and sale of goods to the state and to improve their quality. This will guarantee that the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole will be successfully fulfilled.

RSFSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRIVATE FARMING

LD101126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the "Land the People" program: talk by German Sergeyevich Ogryzkin, RSFSR deputy agriculture minister, on significance and prospects for development of private subsidiary farms -- live or recorded]

[Text] Our party and government attach great importance to the phased implementation of the specific comprehensive programs on the major socioeconomic problems, especially food problems. During the current 5-year plan period, RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to do a great deal in this direction. The plans for the current 5-year plan period envisage a very high pace for agricultural development in the public sector. At the same time, increased production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit at private subsidiary farms remains an important reserve for supplementing food resources.

On average, a subsidiary farm in the RSFSR today produces 807-809 kg of milk, 203-204 kg of meat, 3 kg of wool, 758 eggs, 1,700 kg of potatoes, 260 kg of vegetables and 60 kg of fruit and berries.

However, opportunities for increasing the production of produce from private subsidiary farms have so far been far from fully used. In some places, because of an underestimation of the role of subsidiary farms, the production of milk, meat and vegetables is being reduced. Moreover, rural inhabitants have stopped working their subsidiary farms and have thus changed from producers to consumers, not only of meat and dairy products but of vegetables, fruit and potatoes.

After the March 1965 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the attention of local party, administrative and agricultural organs and of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers was repeatedly drawn to undesirable phenomena resulting in the closure of private subsidiary farms of the population. In good time norms for keeping cattle were envisaged and the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium prohibiting town and workers' settlement residents from keeping cattle were nullified. The latest resolutions allow all state agricultural enterprises and organizations to sell up to three percent of the offspring of all kinds of agricultural animals to manual workers, office workers, teachers and the staff of children's and cultural and educational institutions. They have also been given permission to sell rabbits, piglets and young poultry and count them toward the fulfillment of the state plan set for these farms for the purchase of cattle and poultry.

It has been proposed that help be given on a wider scale to collective farmers and manual and office workers in the provision of fodder to privately owned cattle. It has been recommended that kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, taking local production conditions into account, permit manual and office workers and collective farmers to procure hay on plots where it is impossible to carry out mechanized harvesting.

Of even more practical significance for the further development of the population's private subsidiary plots are the latest party and government decisions encompassing a wide range of questions the timely solution of which will make it possible to implement more rapidly our tasks in increasing livestock production through the expansion of private farms and the development of subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations.

The development of private subsidiary farms also solves another problem. It makes it possible to increase income and will thus increase the well-being of certain categories of workers. Work on private plots also gives moral satisfaction to many people. In particular, it has a beneficial effect on children, who from an early age are enlisted for heavy physical work and learn communication with and respect for nature. From an early age they acquire skills and knowledge of agricultural production.

Taking all this into account, the ministry and its agricultural organs are giving the population a great deal of help in acquiring cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry and beehives.

In order to meet the needs of the cattle at private subsidiary farms, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are allocating pastures for grazing cattle and plots for haymaking. Sale of fodder has been organized. Plots of land are being allocated for the collective gardens of manual and office workers. Equipment is being allocated for plowing and sowing private plots and market gardens as well as for the transportation of fodder.

The purchase of (?eggs and) milk from the population and the dispatch of cattle and pigs to reception centers has been organized. Free veterinary servicing of the cattle of individual sectors is being fully provided for. The network of cattle artificial insemination centers has been expanded. The production and finance plans of farms envisage the distribution of cash loans to manual and office workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the purchase of private-use cows and for the acquisition and improvement of garden plots.

Thanks to timely measures, production on the plots of the population has increased considerably. Purchases of milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries have increased.

PREPARATIONS FOR FIELD WORK IN RSFSR ASSESSED

PM091249 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 2

["Agricultural Review" by D. Tsyvarev, head of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration for Mechanization: "Every Hour Is Precious"]

[Text] The time for spring work is fast approaching. All farmers are focusing on the next harvest, for its foundation is laid today. The concrete tasks whose solution will enable agriculture workers to begin and carry out their spring field work in an organized fashion were defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparing and Carrying Out the Spring Field Work in 1982." One of the guarantees of efficient work by machine operators is reliably repaired vehicles and units.

Repair work on agricultural machinery has been underway for over 3 months. In many regions of the RSFSR the necessary work rates have been achieved in this period. According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration data, the plan for preparing tractors during the fourth quarter of last year was fulfilled by 115 percent and that for trucks by 132 percent. As of 1 January 93 percent of plows and cultivators, 92 percent of seed drills and 88 percent of potato planters had been repaired in the republic as a whole. These indicators are higher than those for the corresponding period in 1981.

Things are going extremely well for farm machine operators and workers at State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture Associations in Yaroslavskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. As is well known, they were the initiators of the all-Russian socialist competition for the timely and good-quality preparation of machinery for the 1982 field work.

All sowing and soil cultivation machines and implements and a significant proportion of the grain-harvesting combines are in working order there. A similar shock rate has been achieved in workshops in the Tatarskaya ASSR, Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been set the task of ensuring that all fodder harvesters are ready by 30 April at the latest, silage-harvesting combines by 1 June and potato- and beet-harvesting combines by 1 July.

But analysis of the current situation in workshops shows that a number of regions of the republic are not showing sufficient persistence in performing the set tasks. For example, in Pskovskaya, Orlovskaya, Tomskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts and the Chuvashskaya ASSR the plan for the preparation of tractors was not fulfilled in the fourth quarter. The repair of Kirovets tractors in Belgorodskaya, Chitinskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts and the Buryatskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's is causing particular concern.

The last harvest campaign proved difficult for farms in the Volga region. This makes it all the more important to be fully prepared for the next harvest, to get all the harvesting units out into the fields and to prevent idle time due to breakdowns. But at the moment only 41-43 percent of combines in Astrakhanskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and in the Kalmytskiy ASSR are in working order. Repair rates for this important equipment have fallen significantly on a number of farms in the north Caucusus -- for example, in the Severo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's.

As is well known, fodder procurement equipment joins in the campaign immediately after the sowing units. Last year showed the importance of laying in reserves in good time for winter livestock units. Everything must be harvested from the fodder fields at the best time and without any losses. Every piece of machinery will count. This is why the slow pace at which fodder harvesting machinery is being repaired is causing concern. As of 1 January only 54 percent of tractor-drawn mowers and rakes and mower-grinders had been repaired. The lowest rates were in the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the northwest, west Siberian and east Siberian regions.

We all remember how farmers waited for rain last summer. The drought prevented them from producing a good harvest. But wherever irrigation was skillfully conducted it was generally possible to raise agricultural crop yields. There are no guarantees that sprinklers will not have to be used this summer. But what is most surprising is that the farms that were particularly badly hit by the drought have still not drawn conclusions. A considerable amount of the irrigation equipment has still not been repaired in Gorkovskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays.

A number of oblasts are already experiencing an acute shortage of certain types of spare parts, assemblies and units. Certain industrial enterprises are again failing to make the planned deliveries. Among the offenders are the Tulskiy combine plant and the Altayskiy engine plant.

The question of improving the quality of repairs remains very important. All agricultural units must operate smoothly in the fields, there must be no breakdowns.

MINISTRY AIDE NOTES INTERFARM COOPERATION FAULTS

PM101053 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5 for January, signed to press 25 January, carries on page 18 a 3,000-word article entitled "By Farms' Joint Efforts" by A. Zavgorodnyy, deputy chief of a USSR Ministry of Agriculture main administration. The article, under the rubric "Interfarm Cooperation: Experience, Problems," cites examples of successful interfarm cooperation in 1980 before analyzing the "serious omissions" and "miscalculations" which have also occurred in this sphere, with the shortage of fodder being termed the "most serious omission." Zavgorodnyy blames rising administrative costs, underutilization of reserves and duplicative service organizations for losses made by cooperating farms and refers to ministerial acts designed to eliminate the shortcomings listed.

ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1337 LAUNCHED

LD110824 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1337. Scientific equipment on board the satellite is intended for continuing space research. The satellite's initial period of revolution is 93.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the Earth's surface is 456 kilometres, the minimum distance is 43b kilometres, inclination of the orbit is 65 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

PROGRESS OF VENUS SPACE PROBES REPORTED

LD101630 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Special TASS correspondent report]

[Text] Long distance space communication centre, 10 Feb, TASS -- the Venus-13 and Venus-14 automatic stations are continuing their flight to the planet Venus.

Since launching, 94 radio communications sessions have been conducted with the stations. During these sessions the parameters of the trajectories were measured, the operation of the onboard systems was controlled and scientific data transmitted to Earth.

Comprehensive studies of processes determining the origination and distribution of streams of charged particles of solar and galaxial origin and also the structure of the interplanetary magnetic field are being carried out in the course of the flight. The commencement of the operation of the space vehicles coincided in time with a considerable intensification of solar activity. Some ten solar flareups were recorded in the three months of work. They brought with them an increase in the streams of charged particles in interplanetary space. At the same time, using an Austrian magnetometer, considerable disturbances of the interplanetary magnetic field, resultant of the passage of shock waves caused by solar flareups, were registered.

It has already been reported that Soviet and French instruments recording cosmic and solar flareups of gamma radiation are operating on board the stations Venus-13 and Venus-14. More than 20 flareups have been discovered so far during the flight on the interplanetary trajectory, ten of them being simultaneously recorded by the instruments of both stations.

The two stations are approaching the target of their flight. On February 10 the distance separating them from the planet Venus was in the case of Venus-13, 7.7 million kilometres and in the case of Venus 14, 8.5 million kilometres.

The onboard systems of the stations are functioning normally. The stations will reach the environs of the planet on March 1 and 5 respectively.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN TV TOWER -- A 180-meter-high television tower in Leninakan will be operational in 3 months. The new television tower will relay state and Moscow telecasts and will provide Shirak District viewers with better reception. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82 GF]

YEGOROV ADDRESSES DEFENSE WORK MONTH CEREMONY

PM100933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "All-Union Mass Defense Work Month"]

[Text] A thematic meeting, "Loyal to the Behests of Lenin and the Party," to mark the opening of the All-Union Mass Defense Work Month in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was held in Moscow on the evening of 21 January at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The All-Union Mass Defense Work Month is being held with a view to further improving the education of the working people, Komsomol members and youth in the heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the USSR Armed Forces, and to improving military patriotic and mass defense work among the population.

During this period, Hero of the Soviet Union Flt Adm G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, noted in his speech on the occasion, meetings with the participation of Great Patriotic War veterans and army and navy servicemen will be held in labor collectives and educational establishments. Festivals of military patriotic movies, rallies of young people of draft age and various competitions in technical and applied military types of sport will be held. Young men and women will visit military units, ships and military training establishments and take part in tours of sites of combat glory. Lenin lectures and sociopolitical lectures will be held.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Hero of the Soviet Union Maj V.V. Shcherbakov; paratrooper Pfc L.N. Manokha, excellent-rated serviceman in combat and political training; the renowned sportsman Sr Lt S.A. Tarabanko; and S.V. Orekhov, excellent-rated pupil of the DOSAAF naval school, spoke of the ardent desire of Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and Soviet youth to continue the heroic combat traditions of the Soviet youth to continue the heroic combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces and honorably implement the historic decisions of the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

Taking part in the opening of the mass defense work month were V.A. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov; D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Pokryshkin; and other honored guests.

The meeting ended with a concert.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ZNANIYE SOCIETY MEETING

PM091405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "All-Union Seminar of Lecturers"]

[Text] Lecturers from the all-union Znaniye society -- propaganda workers in the field of military knowledge and the Soviet Armed Forces' glorious combat traditions, lecturers from Soviet Army and Navy political organs, USSR DOSAAF activists and scientists -- from all the country's republics, krays and oblasts gathered yesterday at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. It was here that the all-union seminar on the topic "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Consolidation of the Country's Defense Capability and the Working People's Military-Patriotic Education" began its work. The seminar is being conducted by the board of the all-union Znaniye society, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

In the presidium were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR civil defense and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces; V.A. Lepeshkin, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.K. Golovko, lecture group leader of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Col Gen A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; K.M. Chernov, first deputy chairman of the board of the all-union Znaniye society; Adm V.M. Grishanov, chairman of the all-union Znaniye society board's section for the propganda of military knowledge and military-patriotic education; Yu.G. Voyko, Komsomol Central Committee deputy section chief; and other comrades.

V.Ye. Semichastnyy, deputy chairman of the board of all-union Znaniye society, opened the seminar with a brief introductory speech.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report entitled "The CPSU's Leadership -- The Very Foundation of Soviet Military Building and the Source of the Might of the USSR Armed Forces" to those assembled.

The all-union seminar will last 3 days. A detailed report on the seminar's work will be published when it has ended.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON LENINIST QUEST FOR PEACE

PM100935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In the present complex international situation, when imperialism on various pretexts is stoking military hysteria and cranking up the arms race with all its might, our party and the Soviet people are bearing the Leninist banner of peace aloft over the world. The struggle for lasting peace and international security bequethed to us by Lenin has been, is and remains the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

At the same time our party and the Soviet people also well remember another of Lenin's behests -- always to be vigilant with respect to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and to cherish our country's defense capability. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the party and state do not overlook for a single day the questions of the consolidation of the defense might of the country and its armed forces. Soviet servicemen daily check their combat training and service against Lenin's demands -- that they study military matters properly, maintain vigilance and discipline at the highest level and enhance the personal responsibility of each for the fulfillment of his military duty. Side by side with their class and spiritual brothers -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' armies -- they reliably safeguard the constructive labor of their peoples and the gains of socialism.

The Soviet land is marching confidently along Lenin's path. Lenin is always with the party and people. The party and people are always with Lenin. That is where the strength of the party and people lies. That is where the immortality of Leninism lies.

KULIKOV, OTHERS RECEIVE MONGOLIAN AWARDS

LD091756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Today, Gotob, the ambassador from the Mongolian People's Republic to the USSR, awarded anniversary medals for the 60th jubilee of the Mongolian People's Republic Armed Forces to a group of high-ranking Soviet military personnel. Among those receiving the medals were Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, first deputy USSR defense minister; Deputy USSR Defense Ministers Marshal of Avaiation Koldunov, Admiral of the USSR Fleet Gorshkov, Army Generals Kurkotkin and Altunin and Marshal of the Soviet Union Batitskiy; and other generals and admirals.